FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

In Germany 434 towns are now connected by long distance telephones, which have 110,000 subscribers.

There were 279 business failures reported throughout the United States last week, compared with 260 the week before, 280 in the one year ago, and as contrasted with only 205 in the corresponding week of 1892. The increase in the number of failures last week over the previous one is more than accounted for by Southern and New England States.

The following are the net receipts of cotton since November 1st: Galveston 411,224 bales, New Orleans 6,44,156; Mobile 81,312; Savannah 82,807; Charleston 141,058; Wilmington 88,306; Norfolk 101,424; Baltimore 9,063; New York 29,528; Boston 28,226; Newport News 1,810; Philadelphia 14,562; West Point 61,616; Brunswick 27,174; Velasco —; Pensalo 3,200, Port Royal 22,959; Texas City 10,500 Total, 1,065,000.

The London Globe publishes a statement upon the authority of the Exchange Telegraph Company that the leading members of the British Cabinet met privately and decided immediately to make war upon Ashanti. Probably not more than 300 troops will be sent from England to take part in the expedition against the King of Ashanti, but the whole West India regiment at Sierra Leone and a naval brigade from the British West Africa squadron will be employed. There is great activity in sending stores for the expedition from the Woolwich Arsenal and other military depots.

Special reports to the Manufacturer's Record show the projection of a number of important industrial enterprises during the week. Details are published of the machine shops to be built at Alexandria by the Southern Railway Company at a cost of about $250,000, to employ often in full operation 500 to 600 hands. Northern capitalists are investigating for a site in the South for building a print cloth mill of 1,000 looms capacity. Among other enterprises reported are a $75,000 water works and electric light plant, coal mining and gold mining operations in Alabama; leading Cuban tobacco growers have organized a $50,000 company to cultivate and manufacture tobacco in Florida. In North Carolina a 10,000 spindle mill reported as to be built by Philadelphia people, a harness factory, spoke mill and a shuttle mill.

There are now something like 40,000 men under arms in Cuba resisting Spanish oppression. The stubbornness with which they have held out against overwhelming numbers, and the slow progress the Spanish forces have made towards suppressing the rebellion makes it extremely doubtful whether Spain, in the end, will succeed in compelling the Island to return to its allegiance. Of the several provinces Havana, the smallest on the Island, is alone loyal to Spain. the others being more or less under arms. The Province of Pinar Del Rio, which immediately adjoins Havana, is partly in rebellion, and the province of Matanzas, on the East, is also in revolt, while three large provinces East of Matanzas, embracing more than two-thirds of the Island, is in absolute control of the Cuban forces.

A dispatch from Shanghai to a London News Agency, Saturday, says that "letters received from English missionaries in Northwest China confirm the statement that the Dungans in that portion of China, who recently revolted, were nearly all provided with Russian rifles. The leader of the rebellious Dungans has sent an ultimatum to the Imperial Government, announcing his intention to advance upon Pekin unless he receives a favorable reply. The rebels are 6,000 strong, and have entirely overcome the Imperial forces. Many large towns and hundreds of villages have been pillaged, and the fields have been strewn with the dead bodies of men, women and children." If it is a fact that these people are armed with Russian rifles, the question arises, how did they get them, and what will the "Chinaman" say if it should be developed that they were furnished by Russia, the new found friend of "the Mongolian."

Bradstreet's of last week says: The condition of general trade continues irregular and without material change. There is a distinct falling off in demand of iron and steel, with perhaps the heaviest reaction in quotations in those lines reported in any week since the late boom in those metals reached its climax. Central-Western cities continue to feel the unfavorable influence of unseasonably mild weather, which is true as well of cities at the Northwest. Then there is the long list of decreases in quotation for merchandise. The converse includes an unexpected improvement in woolen goods. Bank clearings at cities throughout the United States aggregate $1,171,000,000 this week, 4 per cent more than last. As compared with the corresponding period in 1892, at a time when clearings totals were exceptionally heavy, the falling off this week is 12 per cent. Other features include very generally satisfactory mercantile collections East, West and South exceptions being conspicuous by their infrequency. There is a disposition in the Gulf States to market cotton more freely and Texas cities report a checked volume of business, resulting from lower prices for cotton.

The annual report of Gen, Craighill, chief of engineers to the Secretary of War, has been made public. He submits in detail his estimates for river and harbor improvements. Among them are the following: James river, Va., $150,000; Potomac river $150,000 (with this estimate comes a recommendation that the Long Bridge be rebuilt, as at present an ice gorge would over flow the city and do great damage, also that the reclaimed lands to the flats shall be reserved for park purposes and not given to commercial uses); York river, Va.; $20,000; Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, N. C., $195,000; Winyaw bay, S. C., $200,000; Santee river, S. C., $60,000; Charleston harbor, $100,000; Savannah river, $7,000; Darlen harbor, Ga.; $25,000; Key West harbor, $125,000; Charlotte harbor, Fla., $20,000; Chattahooche river, $20,000; Pensacola harbor, $500,000; Alabama river, $50,000; Coosa river, between Rome and the Tennessee river bridge, $187,500; between Wetumpka and the same bridge, $31,500; Mobile harbor, $150,000; Black Warrior river, $100,000; Warrior and Tombigbee in Alabama and Mississippi $96,000 Tombigbee up to Demopolis, $97,000; below Demopolis, $96,000; Galveston ship channel, $100,000.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The District Court of Appeals at Washington, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Morris, sustained the verdict in the case of Capt. H. W. Howgate, the former disbursing officer of the Signal Service. The Criminal Court fixed his term of imprisonment at eight years. He can carry the case no further unless his attorneys should discover some Constitutional question not now apparent upon which they can ask the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. ——The Italian government has ordered that five ships of the Eastern Mediterranean squadron shall join the British squadron in Eastern waters in any movements necessary for the protection of Europeans in case grave events shall occur. The commander of the squadron, Vice Admiral Accini, is instructed to act in concert with the admiral of the British fleet. ——The Austrian Government is negotiating an agreement among the European powers that no one of them shall undertake anything in the East independent of the others. ——The massacres and pillage in Armenia have become so horrible as even to disgust many Mohammedans in Constantinople; the Sultan and his Ministers are really alarmed at the situation, fearing the European powers will resort to forcible intervention. ——The Porte orders all persons in Armenia wounded or pillaged to be clothed and fed at public expense for the present. ——A man named Schlatter caused great excitement in Denver by pretending to heal by divine or supernatural aid; great crowds assembled, to find he had disappeared; he is wanted as a witness against fakirs in the Federal court. ——The stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad vote a pension of $20 a month to Albert Johnson, the old engineer, and $12 to Thomas Hill, the old negro servant. ——The Iron Trade Review comments upon the enormous consumption of iron in this country. ——One of the Democratic Senators-elect in Maryland has died; the election of his successor will be a hot contest, on which hinges the control of the Senate; with a Republican elected the Senate would be a tie, with an an anti-Gorman independent Democrat holding the balance of power. ——The Sultan of Turkey becomes alarmed at the attitude of the foreign powers and issues orders for the massacres in Asia Minor to cease, but matters have gotton beyond his control and no attention is paid to his command. ——The woman and girl murdered at Laredo, Texas, are identified as a Mrs. Hemm and her niece Ethel Fischer, of St. Louis; she said she was hiding from a man named Kuntz, who wanted her to marry him. ——The landing of Cespides and his men on the Cuban shore by the captain of the American vessel Laurada is being made an international matter of investigation. — The November cotton crop report of the Agricultural Department places the average yield per acre at 155 6 pounds; for this State it was 168 pounds. ——The jail at Paris. Miss., was broken open and Will. Purvis liberated; he had been sentenced to a second execution, the first having proved a failure. ——Citizens of Indiana will settle a colony in Georgia; the immigration will reach 40,000 by next fall. —— The foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople decide to renew, in still stronger terms, their former demands upon the Porte regarding the state of affairs in Armenia. ——Excitement among the populace in Asiatic Turkey is increasing, and the Porte is alarmed over signs of revolution in various parts of Syria.—— France has sent three warships to Turkish waters. ——A committee is to be appointed to select designs for the Jefferson Davis monument in Richmond; the cornerstone will be laid in May next. ——Governor Carr pardoned Lena Cline, 18 years of age, sentenced to the penitentiary for a year, and she has been sent to a reformatory by the King's Daughters of Raleigh. ——The cruiser San Francisco, now at Marseilles, has been ordered to Turkish waters; the Marblehead is already in that part of the Mediterranean, and others can be speedily dispatched there if necessary. ——Chickamanga National park now contains 5,568 acres, for the purchase of which the Government paid $27,829. ——The Wells-Fargo Express office at Colorado Springs, Colo., was held up last week and robbed of $20,000. ——The financial statements show that there was expended on rivers and harbors during the past fiscal year (exclusive of the Missouri and Mississippi river commission's expenditures) the sum of $15,440,994, making the total for the past two years $30,904,084. The estimates submitted for the next two years, which Gen. Craighill believed necessary in order to conform to the practice of Congress in failing to pass a bill during the short session is $21,016,197. ——The Florida Times-Union correspondent is reliably informed that an expedition consisting of between 500 and 600 men, well equipped, left Cudjoes Keys last week for Cuba. It is stated that besides plenty of ammunition, rifles, machetes, etc., they carried considerable dynamite. —— Two freight trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad collided at Iron Mountain, Mich., while running at high speed last week. An engineer was instantly killed, and a train man badly injured. Both locomotives were badly smashed, and half a dozen cars were ditched. ——Secretary Carlisle notifies all collectors of customs to seize the steamer Laurada, charged by the Spanish Minister with violating the neutrality laws; the steamer is thought to be anchored sixteen miles off the Delaware coast and Secretary Carlisle has ordered that she be searched for by the revenue cutter service. ——Two joint resolutions will be introduced upon the assembling of Congress, one maintaining the Monroe doctrine and expressing sympathy for Venezuela and the other looking to the annexation of Hawaii under a territorial government. ——The terms of agreement between the six contracting powers regarding united action in enforcing reforms in Turkey are kept secret for fear of their causing an uprising of Mohammedans in Armenia. ——The reserves sent to Armenia, ostensibly to suppress rioting, are really for purposes of defense in the war with European powers which the Sultan expects. ——The railroad commission orders new depots at Rose Hill, Duplin county, and Palmyra, Halifax county. ——The Laurada reached Charleston, S. C., Friday to take on cargo for Philadelphia; she was libeled for $10,000 by New York exporters, claiming that her cargo was spoiled by delay stopping at Cuba; Capt. Hughes denies that she has been engaged in any filibuster business. ——W. G. Hall, of Orange county, committed suicide by holding a match to a loaded shell placed against his head.

EX-SPEAKER CRISP ON SILVER.

Argues in Favor of Free Coinage.

Ex Speaker Chas. F. Crisp spoke before a joint session of the Senate and House of the Georgia Legislature Wednesday night. He had been invited to address the Legislature on the political issues of the day but confied himself almost exclusively to the silver question; coming out emphatically for the free coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio, and arguing that the United States with her seventy millon of people was sufficiently powerful to establish bi-metallism the world over. His speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Crisp began by stating that of course it was understood he spoke as a Democrat. The Democratic party was born with the government. It stands for certain principles: local self-government; economy in public affairs; equal rights to all and special privileges to none; for a low tariff, "and in my judgment," said he, "it has always stood for bi-metallism and upon that subject I intend to spead. Anything short of the equality of the two metals at the mint is not be metallism."

Mr. Crisp then went into the history of the coinage laws. In 1873, he said, when silver was demonetized, the bullion value of the silver dollar was three cents more than the bullion value of a gold dollar. The law of 73 was passed without the full knowledge of the people or their representatives. He quoted from Thurman, Allison, of Iowa, Garfield, Blaine, Beck and others, to show that the full character of the bill was not known—that it was not known at the time that the bill demonetized silver.

He followed this with an announcement that from that date to this the majority of the Democratic party had been working to rehabilitate silver. The single gold standard was a Republican measure. He analyzed every vote on the silver question taken in Congress since 1873 and showed that a great majority of Democrats had voted every time for the free coinage of silver, except in 1893 when the proposition to repeal the Sherman law was up and at that time it was because they expected to have an opportunity to vote subsequently for a substitute measure. And even then there was but two Democratic majority.

The single gold standard has never met with the approval of the majority of the Democrats of this country, he asserted. There was no advantage in having silver as money, he said, unless it stood upon its own feet.

He stated he did not intend to say that a man who favored the single gold standard was not a Democrat, but he did mean to say that the vast majority of the Democratic party had always been in favor of the bi metallic standard.

Mr. Crisp exhibited a small piece of silver bullion which he explained could not be used as money in any way, but if there was a law allowing it to be taken to the mint and coined then everybody would want it.

He argued that the value of a silver dollar should be a dollar. The way to establish the commercial value of silver was to restore it by legislation to a money status. Coin it at the ratio of 16 to 1. That would re-establish its commercial value. [Great applause]. He illustrated by showing that when the Senate passed a free coinage bill several years ago the bullion value of silver rose 28 cents an ounce in ten days in the London market.

"You need not be apprehensive of any flood of silver," he announced. "There was no country in the world that would ship its silver here to exchange it for gold. We had gained gold under the operations of the Bland-Allsion law and under the Sherman law. He believed that the United States was sufficiently powerful to establish a ratio between gold and silver. Gold, he held, was too valuable. He claimed that gold had appreciated and argued his claim by comparing its purchasing power in commodities now and before the demonetization of silver.

"Our people should be the pioneers in restoring a money metal which has been used for all time but recently stricken down. The stamp upon a silver dollar does not make it more valuable in another country, but the right of the silver to be so stamped increases its bullion value."

In speaking of the value of cotton, he said that though the cotton crop appreciated 50 per cent. in the decade before the war, the price increased to 40 per cent. Though the crop increased up to 1873 the price also increased, but after 1873 the price of cotton depreciated because of the appreciating value of gold.

He read from the November report of the Treasury to show that there was $75,000,000 less money in circulation now than one year ago.

All things being equal, the price of commodities is regulated by the amount of money in the world. He argued against paper money because legislative bodies might be tempted at times to inflate the currency.

In speaking of the final result of the fight for free silver, he said that he remembered when forty Democrats had stood up in Congress and voted against tariff reform. By their aid the Republicans had stricken out the enacting clause of the Morrison bill. But the Democratic party had been persistent in the fight and had finally won. They had not gotten all they wanted but the tariff laws now were infinitely superior to the laws of a few years ago.

Under the present financial system wages and labor had gone down. The Republican experiment of a single gold standard had not worked to the benefit of the people of this section. "Let us return to the bi-metallic money of the Democratic fathers."

In speaking of the Democratic national convention he said Georgia should define her position on this financial question. One of the questions to be decided was the retirement of the $500,000,000 of paper money. If the single gold standard is to be perpetuated, that money must be retired. In the Democratic convention he believed that the views of those people who elect a President should dictate the platform.

He vigorously opposed the bond policy of the administration. He believed the Treasury should have paid out silver when the gold run was made upon it. That would have stopped the raid.

England dictated the gold pohey. The United States had the power to change it now—to establish bi-metallism throughout the world.

If the United States would go forward in financial legislation as it had gone forward in its fight for liberty one hundred years ago, it would render to mankind at large a greater blessing than was rendered when we taught them that a people could govern themselves.

Young women with fortunes to invest in titles would do well to go to Poland. In Warsaw alone, with a population of 500,000, there are 30,726 persons belonging to the hereditary nobility, and 9,257 "personal nobles"—people entitled to the distinction by reason of office or discovery.

Promotion of a North Carolinian.

A Washington press dispatch of the 1st says:

The important legal position of Solicitor for the State Department, which was left vacant through the resignation of Mr. W. D. Dabney to accept the chair of law at the University of Virginia, was filled today by the President in the appointment of Mr. Walter Emerson Faison, of North Carolina. Secretary Olney also filled another important place in his department, appointing Mr. Frank A. Branagan, of Ohio, as chief of the Bureau of Accounts, the position from which Mr. Francis Kieckhoefer resigned last week as a result of the investigation into the conduct of his office. Both appointments were made on merit, and both appointees entered the service of the government under civil service rules.

Mr. Faison has been chief of the Consular Bureau of the State Department for two years. On receiving an appointment to a clerical position as a result of a competitive examination, he was assigned to the Consular Bureau and was gradually advanced to its head. He is a lawyer and has had considerable experience in the work which the Solicitor is called on to perform.

Mr. Branagan, like Mr. Faison, is a young man. A clerical position in the Treasury Department was his first assignment under the civil service and he served there for a few years. During Mr. Cleveland's first administration Mr. Branagan was made appointment clerk of the Department of Justice as the result of an examination into the clerical records of a number of employes of the government. He held that position up to day, exercising also the duties of disbursing officer of the Attorney General's office. When Mr. Olney was Atterney General he was thrown into confidential relations with Mr. Branagan and was impressed by his ability, and the appointment of Mr. Branagan to the place vacated by Mr. Kieckhoefer is a natural consequence of that acquaintanceship.

The Charlotte Observer's correspondent adds this:

This afternoon at 4 o'clock the President signed the commission of Walter E. Faison as Solicitor for the State Department. It was then sent to the Department of Justice. Mr. Faison has filled most acceptably the place of chief of the Consular Bureau under the present administration. His attainments and experience fit him admirably for his new post, which he has temporarily occupied since the transfer of Mr. Dabney to the law professorship at the University of Virginia. The increase in salary is from $1,200 to $3,500. Before the appointment the State of North Carolina was credited in the department with $4,920 per annum salaries, to which is now to be added $1,400.

[Mr. Faison is, we believe, a cousin of Mrs. R. A. Southerland of this city.]

How Cleveland Defeated Hardin.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Among the burning embers of the fearful political holocaust of Tuesday, Kentucky is found under the debris. Of all the states in the union the democratic supremacy of Kentucky was probably considered most certain. It not only has never before gone republican in a state election, but it held the unique distinction of being a state which had never elected even one republican state officer. Three years ago the prediction of a republican majority in Kentucky in the next decade would have been considered a wild and reckless freak of imagination. And yet Kentucky has joined the republican procession and is keeping step side by side with West Virginia and Maryland as they march through the broken ranks of the once solid south.

No candidate ever fought against greater odds than General Hardin, the democratic nominee for governor. He fought the republican enemy in front and was assailed by democratic traitors from behind. The most influential of the daily newspapers in Louisville—heretofore democratic—having surrendered to the exactions of the money power and delivered the making of their policy to the direction of the fountain head of federal patronage distribution, demanded that the democratic candidate for governor should renounce his faith of a life time and vindicate the republican policy on the financial question by indorsing what he and the democracy of his state had violently assailed for a generation. Gen Hardin remained true to his faith and the principles of his party, and because he did not join the traitors in their desertion he was sacrificed. This is the long and short, the sum and substance of the whole story of his defeat. The new-born zeal of a horde of federal officeholders whose party loyalty was of secondary consideration led them into the camp of the enemy rather than take a democrat for governor who was honest enough to defend the principles on which he had made his campaign before the people in advance of his nomination. He was of fearful disadvantage from the beginning to the end, and if the traitors are proud of their work of surrendering him to a political martyrdom they should make the most of it for they have pulled down the pillars of the temple which has protected them for generations, and they too are caught under its falling walls. In sacrificing Hardin they have brought defeat to the whole state ticket, and it is particularly noticeable that Hardin ran considerably ahead of the remainder of the state ticket. He is as great in defeat as he would have been in victory.

Where They Got Some of It.

N. Y. World.]

A sample of Tammany's method of conducting the city government is furnished in the report of Mayor Strong's Commissioners of Accounts.

From an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of the old Police Board it appears that supplies were purchased without competition and in excess of appropriations, both contrary to law, and that $42,033 was paid for supplies that could have been bought for $20,634. In some instances the price paid favored dealers was 800 per cent. above the market, and the average on the purchases noted was over 200 per cent. current prices.

Commissioner Sheehan, who was responsible for these purchases, refused to produce his bank-books before the Lexow committee and was indicted therefor but never tried. He is now sub-boss of Tammany under Croker.

And still many persons who call themselves good citizens are openly supporting or indirectly aiding the return of Tammany to power.

The Hypocritical President.

It was Mr. Cleveland who emphasized the declaration that "public office is a public trust. Here is the kind of practice that follows his preaching. Says the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Carlisle gets pay out of the treasury for going to Boston and telling the retired merchants and spinsters of that region that the greenbacks ought to be retired.

THE WRECK.

New York Home Journal.]

The sunbeams glitter on the dappled sea,
The whispering waves caress the pebbled beach;
The silent ships float on, as slumberously
As summer clouds, within an arrow's reach.

A shattered hulk, half buried in the strand,
Reluctant suffers each returning tide
To swirl within her caverns, till the sand
Has hid the death-wound of her fallen pride.

Upon her splintered ribs and twisted keel
I mark the tracings where the rude axe ran,
When some aspiring oak was made to feel
Its glory ended as its use began.

I hear the craftsman's first triumphant shout,
As, like a native ocean-bird she sat
Upon the waters, where the bay leaps out
To greet the laughing sea, beyond the flat.

Her mammoth bones now bleach by sun and rain,
Her life-like beauty ravaged in a night;
The winds she courted flout her with disdain,
And screaming sea-gulls mock her sorry plight.

But not for her alone my heart is weak:
What language, rife with anguish and with pain,
These fragments dumb would eloquently speak,
Were all the sorrows of that hour made plain!

O, what a night! Then hurricane and rain
Her folded wings from out their sockets tore:
Who hear a mother's shriek the clouds assail!
Who see the lights gleam on that treacherous shore!

What monsters of the hungry deep now toss
Amid the foaming crests of giant waves!
How gape their jaws and glare their eyes across
The waste of waters, while the tempest raves!

The breakers roar and hiss athwart her prow;
The toothed rocks still crush and grind her keel;
Alas, all-conquering love is powerless now;
No pity will these raging torrents feel.

A maid and lover, clasped in Death's embrace,
The billows dash among the broken spars;
Dread Nature has no mercy in her face;
The smile of God is blotted from the stars.

The tears fall in the sea; no voice from land
Can soothe the terrors of that piteous sight;
No word is writ upon the oblivious sand
To tell the story of that dreadful night.

How calm next morn the great sun looked adown
Where Horror held her orgies grim so late;
The flecked sky as soft as eider-down,
The beach-drift ghastly and inanimate!

Ah me! Queen Commerce has a marble heart;
Nor widow's moan nor orphan's tear heeds she,
Amid the uproar of her crowded mart;
For pain and woe enrich commodity.

The bitterness of life rounds many a tale,
Their purpose fathomless, oceult their plan:
What though the heart shrink up or reason fail?
Fate oweth no apology to man.

Unnumbered are the gates to Death's domain;
On every side his finger points the way;
We close our eyes and turn aside in vain;
We cannot miss the path nor go astray.

The smiling harvest hides its growth of tares;
We idly fortify against ill-fate;
Calamity to most comes unawares,
The Throne of Grace our sole protectorate.

Fools seek to know what is forbid to all;
The secrets Nature holds, to cheer our lives
With beauty and with use, obey our call:
God's mystery our scrutiny survives.

PAUL SIEGVOLK.

North Carolina Sunday School Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Sunday School Workers of North Carolina will be held in Goldsboro, commencing Monday, November 25th, 1895, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26th and 27th.

The Convention will be attended by Prof. H. M. Hamill, Superintendent of Normal Work, of the Illinois Sunday School Association and probably by Evangelists W. P. Fife and Weston R. Gales and other prominent workers.

The representation in the Convention will consist of members of the State Executive Committee, all speakers named in the Programme of the Convention, and five delegates from each county.

Greatly reduced round-trip rates of fare will be obtained from all railroads. An outline programme and information concerning railroad facilities will be published as soon as possible.

All Counties which have not held Conventions this year, are earnestly requested and urged to take immediate action, hold Conventions and elect delegates to the State Convention. A full representation from every county in the State is greatly desired.

We appeal to the Ministers, Superintendents and every lover of the Sunday School cause throughout the State, to bestir themselves and see that County Conventions are held in Counties where none have been held during the year.

The local committee, on behalf of the people of Goldsboro, extend a hearty invitation to the Convention, and will cordially welcome to their Christian homes, Pastors and Sunday School workers throughout the State.

County Associations are urged to prepare full statistical reports for the Convention, blanks for which can be obtained from Mr. J. W. Causey, Statistical Secretary, Greensboro.

Let every Sunday School in the State determine, if possible, to be represented at Goldsboro by its best workers, and it should be the prayer and expectation of the Christian people of North Carolina that the approaching Convention may be the most successful and memorable one of the series in its favor, its high tone, its powerful and permanent spiritual effects, and its results of good fruit in the vineyard which we are aiming to cultivate.

Respectfully,
N. B. BROUGHTON, President.
H. N. SNOW, Chm. Ex. Com.

November Literary Notes.

A complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods, involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the West to New York of from 50 to 60 per cent., is what is predicted in the November COSMOPOLITAN. The plan proposes using light and inexpensive corrugated iron cylinders, hung on a slight rail supported on poles from a cross-arm—the whole system involving an expense of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a mile for construction. The rolling stock is equally simple and comparatively inexpensive. Continuous lines of cylinders, moving with no interval to speak of, would carry more grain in a day than a quadruple track railway. This would constitute a sort of grain-pipe line. THE COSMOPOLITAN also points out the probable abolition of street-cars before the coming horseless carriage, which can be operated by a boy on asphalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil, and interest, of not more than one dollar a day.

New Yorkers say that the holding of the national democratic convention in that city will attract business worth $10,000,000.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Premiums Awarded at Cumberland County Fair, 1895.

FIELD CROPS.

Premiums Awarded on Certificates.

Largest crop corn grown on one acre upland, W H Owen,	$5 00
2d largest crop corn grown on one acre upland, D J McLean,	3 00
Largest yield hay on 5 acres, J D McLean,	5 00
Largest yield peanuts on 1 acre, W C Fields,	5 00
Largest yield field peas on 1 acre, John P McLean,	5 00

FARMERS' HALL.

Best sample corn for bread,	1 00
do do do for stock, R E Harris,	1 00
Best sample wheat, R E Harris,	2 00
Second best sample wheat, James Thames,	1 00
Best sample sweet potatoes, H P Davis,	1 00
Largest sweet potatoes, J S Breece,	1 00
Largest turnips, S H Strange,	1 00
Largest pumpkin, F H Hobbs,	1 00
Best sample beets, R E Harris,	1 00
Best do onions, Mrs M N Brower,	1 00
Best do celery, G W Lawrence,	1 00
Best do cabbage, John Parker,	1 00
Best do collard, Mrs D N McLean,	1 00
Best do Irish potatoes, R E Harris,	1 00
Best sample field peas, D J McLean,	1 00
Best do oats, D J McLean,	1 00
Best grass seed for hay, R E Harris,	1 00
Best sample hominy, W H Owen,	1 00
Best do fodder, W C Fields,	1 00
Best do shucks, James Thames,	1 00
Best bale native hay, D J McLean,	2 50
Best and largest lot forage, W C Fields,	5 00
Best N C flour, D J McLean,	2 00
Best meal, W H Owen,	1 00
Best exhibit of vegetables,	2 50
Largest and best exhibit in Farmers' Hall, D J McLean,	15 00
Second best exhibit in Farmers' Hall, James Thames,	10 00
Third best exhibit in Farmers' Hall, W C Fields,	5 00

PANTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES.

Best loaf bread, Mrs Ann McGeachy,	2 00
2d best loaf bread, Mrs J H Marsh,	1 00
Best light rolls, Mrs Belle Carson,	2 00
2d best light rolls, Mrs M J Davis,	1 00
Best biscuit, Mrs A S Huske,	1 00
2d best biscuit, Miss Katie Gaster,	50
Best corn bread, Miss Alice Campbell,	50
" N C ham, James Thames,	1 00
" lot N C hams, J C Geddie,	2 00
2d best lot N C hams, D J McLean,	1 00
Best sample fresh butter, Mrs A H Worth,	2 00
2d best sample fresh butter, Mrs W C Fields,	1 00
Best pound cake, Miss Emma Gaster,	1 00
" iced and ornamented cake, Miss Lou Carver,	2 00
Best dried apples, J M Pearce,	1 00
" dried pears, Mrs M N Brower,	1 00
" dried figs, Mrs M N Brower,	1 00
" jelly, Mrs A A Harrington,	1 00
" sweet pickles, Mrs R M Nimocks,	1 00
2d best sweet pickles, Mrs P McMillan,	50
Best preserves, Mrs C E Ayer,	1 00
" canned pears, Mrs J A Worth,	1 00
" sour pickles, Mrs C E Ayer,	1 00
2d best sour pickles, Mrs A McMillan	50
Best home made soap, Lina Crumpler,	1 00
Largest and most meritorious exhibit, Mrs S G Ayer,	10 00
2d largest and most meritorious exhibit, Mrs C E Ayer,	7 50
3d largest and most meritorious exhibit, Miss Lou Carver,	5 00

ORCHARD AND VINEYARD PRODUCTS.

Best sample apples, J S Breece,	$1 00
do do peaches, do	1 00
do do pears, do	1 00
do display of fruit, do	5 00
do seuppernong wine, Mrs C E Ayer,	1 00
do blackberry wine, Mrs Belle Carson,	1 00
do concord wine, G W Lawrence,	1 00
do fruit in liquor, Mrs R M Nimocks	1 00
do apple vinegar, J M Pearce,	1 00
do grape vinegar, do	1 00
do N C whisky, Mrs M N Brower,	1 00
do N C Brandy, R E Harris,	1 00
do whortleberry cordial, Mrs C E Ayer,	1 00

FLORAL HALL.

FLOWERS, GROWING PLANTS, ETC.

Best collection Chrysanthemums, Miss Annie Ellison,	$3 00
Second best ditto, Mrs R G Haigh,	2 00
Best collection cut flowers, S H Strange,	2 00
Best artificial flowers, Miss Mary E Johnson,	1 00

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

Best knitted counterpane, Mrs U C Myrover,	1 00
do rag carpet, Mrs M N Brower,	1 00
do piece country homespun, do	1 00
do hearth rug, Miss Mattie Davis,	1 00
do woven counterpane, Mrs M N Brower,	1 00
do pair blankets, do	1 00
do pair cotton socks do	50

FANCY NEEDLE WORK EMBROIDERY, ETC.

Best silk quilt, Mrs M P Johnson,	1 00
do calico quilt, Miss Lula Davis,	1 00
do fancy quilting, Mrs B E Townsend,	1 00
do infant's socks, Miss Annie Ellison,	1 00
do ornamental hearth rug, Mrs L A Weedon,	1 00
do knit purse, Mrs D N Oliver,	1 00
do child's sack, do	50
do child's hood, do	50
do infant's dress, Mrs B A Monaghan,	1 00
do sewing by hand, Mrs Arthur Dixon,	1 00
do outline embroidery, Miss Jean Pemberton,	1 00
do piano cover, Mrs D N Oliver,	1 00
do table cover, Mrs T H Sutton,	1 00
do Kensington embroidery, Miss Maggie Pemberton,	1 00
do ladies' work bag, do	50
do handkerchief case, Mrs D N Oliver,	50
do sofa pillow, Mrs E Floyd,	1 00
do pin cushion, Miss Sarah McMillan,	50
do towels, embroidered initials, Mrs N W Ray,	50
do knit slippers, Miss Mary Pitman,	50
do table cloth, emb'd, Mrs N W Ray	50
do finger bowl doilies, Miss Ida B Sutton,	50
do silk embroidery, Miss Maggie Pemberton,	1 00
Best centrepiece in colors, Miss Ida B Sutton,	50
do do in white, Mrs H B Townsend,	50
do bureau scarf, Mrs M C Deane,	1 00
do buffet cover, do	1 00
do pillow sham, Mrs J K Kyle,	50
do napkins, emb'd initials, Mrs D N Oliver,	50
do plate doilies, do	50
do lace work, Miss Katie Gaster,	50
do plain sewing by hand, Miss Carrie Kennedy,	1 00
do dressed doll, Miss Katie Gaster,	50
do pin cushion, Miss Alice Haigh,	50
do specimen crocheting, Miss Katie Gaster,	50
do silk embroidery, Miss Sallie Atkinson,	50
do lace handkerchief Miss Jane Sholar,	50
do tray cover, Miss Emily Kenan,	50

DECORATIVE ART.

Best oil painting, landscape, Miss Louise Carver,	$2 00
do oil painting fruits, Miss Amelia Laurason,	2 00
do painting in water colors, Miss Nena Morrow,	2 00
do painting in mineral colors, Mrs D N Oliver,	2 00
do painting on glass, Mrs D N Oliver	1 00
do do do plush Mrs E Floyd	1 00
do do do plaque, flowers, Miss Louise Carver,	1 00
do painting on plaque, landscapes, Miss Louise Carver,	1 00
do oil painting, Miss Louise Carver,	1 00
do crayon drawing, Miss Etta Belle Clark,	1 00
do painted screen, Miss Amelia Laurason,	1 00
do vase in mineral colors, do	1 00
do imitation dresden china, do	1 00
do display decorative art, do	1 00
do pencil sketches of scenes in Fayetteville, Miss Nena Morrow,	3 00
do wood carving, W M Nunalee,	1 00

Special mention of very creditable pencil drawing by Master Donald Ray, aged 7 years.

DEPARTMENT E.

LIVE STOCK—HORSES, MULES ETC.

Best stallion, J E Hair,	$5 00
do mare, John Owen,	5 00
do pair carriage horses, G A Burns,	5 00
do saddle horse, Roy Bullard,	2 50
do buggy horse, M McD Williams,	2 50
do mule, D J Breece,	2 00

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Best jersey bull, W F Campbell,	$5 00
do jersey cow, W C Fields,	5 00
do milch cow, A H Worth,	5 00
do native cow and calf, D J Breece,	3 00
do jersey heifer, W C Fields,	3 00
do do calf, do do	3 00
do ox, G H Hall,	3 00
do native heifer, W H Owen,	3 00
do herd cattle, J & O Evans,	5 00
do buck sheep, R E Harris,	2 00
do berkshire boar, W C Fields,	2 50
do poland china boar, H P Davis,	2 50
do sow any breed, Mrs W E Moore,	2 50
do sow and pigs, Wm Pearce,	2 50
Largest hog, Williston & Dunn,	5 00

POULTRY.

Best trio blk breasted game, A C Munroe,	$1 00
do do gray game, do	1 00
do do full blk game, J M Williams,	1 00
do do red game, Joseph Holden,	1 00
do do wyandottes, R E Harris,	1 00
do do plymouth rocks, J M Williams	1 00
do do american dominiques, J E Harris,	1 00
do do white leghorns, S H Strange	1 00
do do brown do J H Bishop,	1 00
do do light brahmas, R E Harris,	1 00
do do dark do N Ingram,	1 00
do do black cochins, Archy McLean,	1 00
do do buff do W C Fields,	1 00
do do bantams, A C Munroe,	1 00
do do javas, R E Harris,	1 00
do do guineas, Wm Pearce,	1 00
do do museovy ducks, J M Williams,	1 00
do do rouen do do do	1 00
do do toulouse geese, R E Harris,	1 00
co do african geese, do	1 00
do do peafowls, do	1 00
do do white turkeys, do	1 00
do do bronze turkeys, do	1 00
do do native turkeys, J M Williams,

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 21, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

We have refrained from making allusion to the affairs of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, which, for some time past, have been a subject of discussion in the papers, because the interested parties had not given out authoritative information upon which intelligent comment could be based. We are now prepared to take up the subject.

On the 31st of October the reorganization committee of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company agreed upon a plan for the reorganization of the property, and submitted the same for the approval of the bondholders. The plan provides as follows—the property to be sold under foreclosure, and a new company organized with the following capitalization:

THE COMPANY'S PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Prior lien 4½ per cent. bonds,		$ 500,000
General mortgage 5 per cent. bonds,		3,400,000
First preferred stock,		1,700,000
Second preferred stock,		600,000
Common stock,		900,000

The general mortgage bonds are payable in gold, run one hundred years, and bear interest at the rate of three per cent. for first four years and four per cent. thereafter.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES.

Prior lien bonds,		$ 500,000
To be used for purpose of reorganization and payment of claims adjudicated as having priority of the mortgage,	$ 200,000	
To be held for betterments, etc.,	300,000	
		$ 500,000
General mortgage bonds,		$3,400,000
To holders of Class A b'ds	$1,500,000	
To holders of Class B b'ds, 75 per cent. of $734,000,	550,500	
To holders of Class C b'ds, 75 per cent. of $820,000,	615,000	
To North State Improv't Co., in settlement of rolling stock, branch roads, leasehold interest in S C Pacific R'y Co., &c.,	203,000	
Reserved in trea'y of Co.,	531,500	
		$3,400,000
First preferred stock,		$1,700,000
To holder of $1,000 A bo'd, with all overdue coup's, four shares,	$ 400	
To holder of $1,000 B bo'd, with overdue coupons, six shares	600	
To holder of $1,000 C bo'd, with overdue coupons, six shares,	600	
Making a total of	1,532,400	
Reserved in treasury of company,	167,600	
		$1,700,000
Second preferred stock,		$ 600,000
To be given to holder of present consol'd mortgage bonds, 24 shares for each $1,000 bo'd and overdue coupons	$ 467,000	
Reserved in trea'y of Co.,	133,000	
		$ 600,000
Common stock,		$ 900,000
To be given to the city of Wilm'g'n and other municipalities which have subscribed to the construction of the road,	$ 300,000	
With each new general mortgage bond, 2 shares	537,700	
Reserved in treas'y of Co.,	62,300	
		$ 900,000

RECAPITULATION.

For each $1,000 A bo'd will be given a new general mortgage 3-4 per cent. bond for	$ 1,000
Four shares first preferred stock and two shares of common stock.	
For each $1,000 B bond, a new gen'l mortgage 3-4 per cent. bond,	750
First preferred stock, six shares; common stock, two shares.	
For each $1,000 C bond, a new general mortgage 3-4 per cent bond,	750
First preferred stock, six shares; common stock, two shares	

EPITOME OF THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

The reorganization committee has taken the property as they find it, and have built up a plan of reorganization on the present earning capacity of the road and upon a basis of equity and fairness to all in interest. The claim of the A bondholders, that the lien on the division covered by their mortgage possesses a greater value than that securing the bonds of the B and C divisions, is recognized by an allotment of twenty-five per cent. in General Mortgage bonds in excess of the amount given the B and C bondholders, and the B and C bondholders are given an additional amount of first preferred stock, representing the principal of bonds surrendered. It would appear to us that the A bondholders should find it decidedly to their advantage to accept the proffered terms. Although they have a first lien upon the most desirable portion of the property, it is very doubtful whether under any circumstances the courts would permit a dismemberment of the road by a separate sale of the several divisions. All precedents are against such a ruling, and especially noticeable, in this connection, is the case of the old Orange & Alexandria Railroad (Virginia Midland) where the same state of affairs existed. The Orange & Alexandria was similarly bonded as to the several separate divisions and the divisional bondholders made an ineffectual effort to have the property sold by divisions. The court refused to permit such dismemberment upon the grounds that the greatest good to the greatest number demanded the preservation of the unity of the property, and that to destroy its unity would be to destroy its value and would be unwise and inequitable. While the trust deed of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Company provides that the A, B and C bonds shall possess a separate lien upon their respective divisions, it also provides in case of foreclosure that the road shall be offered as a whole, and only in case of there not being a satisfactory bid, is a separate sale of the several divisions allowable. At least so it appears to us, and it would also appear that the court is the judge of what may be considered an acceptable bid.

Article 1 of the agreement between the Railroad Company and the Trustee provides that the property shall be held "for the benefit and security of all and every, the persons or bodies corporate who shall at any time be the holders of said bonds, without preference as to priority in the time of issuing the same, but with the *preference and distinction of lien* as regards the several series of bonds as is hereinbefore set forth." Regarding the power of the Trustee to sell the property under foreclosure, the agreement provides that the Trustee shall proceed "to sell and dispose of at public sale all and singular the said railroad, hereby mortgaged or agreed, or intended so to be, to the highest bidder, *offering the same first as an entirety* and in case no acceptable bidder is forthcoming for the said property as an entirety, then the said Trustee shall proceed to sell *separately the three divisions of the road*, hereinbefore made and upon which the several series of bonds are hereby made or intended to be made *first liens*."

Article 5 provides: "It is further covenanted and agreed that the sale of the aforesaid railroad, franchises and appurtenances made under provisions herein, the party of the second part (the Trustee), its successor or successors, may personally or by its agent, *purchase the property so offered for sale on behalf of the holders of the bonds issued hereunder upon such terms as may be equitable and just to the holders of the several series of said bonds.*"

Article 13 says: "The right of action under this indenture is vested exclusively in the trustee, and under no circumstances shall any bondholder or number of bondholders have any right to institute an action or other proceeding on or under this indenture for the purpose of enforcing any remedy herein and hereby provided except in case of refusal on the part of the trustee to perform any duty imposed on it by this agreement, etc."

The present fixed charges upon the property are $183,240. The fixed charges under the proposed plan will be in 1900, after the General Mortgage bonds draw four per cent., only $137,240, or $46,000 less than at present. The gross earnings of the Company for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, were $495,800, operating expenses $300,000 and net earnings $95,200. During the receivership repairs and betterments have been charged to operating expenses. When the new company is fairly started and the new money provided is expended on the property and equipment, the road can be worked at a much lower percentage and the earning capacity of the property will be largely increased. No receiver's certificates have been issued and there is no car trust. We consider the plan of reorganization does full justice to all interests. It is conservative, practical and equitable and we think the bondholders will find it to their interest to accept the proposed settlement.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

The Baltimore Sun of the 8th of November contained the following advertisement:

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY R. R CO

TO HOLDERS OF SERIES A AND B BONDS.

The undersigned committee, representing a majority of Series A bonds, deem the plan of reorganization recently adopted by the Baltimore committee, as announced in the Baltimore papers, unsatisfactory, and that better terms than therein provided for can be secured for the bonds of Series A and B. Holders of such bonds are therefore requested to withhold approving said plan until the situation can be further investigated by the undersigned, who will promptly report what better terms can be secured.

New York, November 7, 1895.

C. ADOLPHE LOW,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
WILLIAM E. STRONG,
Committee.

The same paper in its issue of the 14th of November contained the following advertisements:

TO HOLDERS OF "B" BONDS CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

Messrs. Low, Baker and Strong, a New York Committee representing "A" Bondholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company have requested holders of "A" and "B" Bonds to withhold approving the plan of the Baltimore Committee until the situation can be further investigated by them. We desire to say that in our judgment any divisional reorganization might be disastrous to the interests of all bondholders and especially of those known as "B" and "C" Divisions.

Messrs. Low, Baker and Strong have prepared a petition to the United States Court, which has been or will be shortly filed by them, in which they make the following allegations:

"Your petitioners also show that they are advised and verily believe questions and conflicts will arise between the holders of the bonds of series 'A' and the other bondholders, in respect of liens and charges upon the property, and the division of rolling stock and movable and other property belonging to the road;" also,

"Your petitioners further allege that the interests of the three series of bonds so secured by said mortgage of June 1, 1886, are distinct, separate and conflicting; that the rights and interests of the holders of series 'A' bonds are or may be hostile to the rights and interests of the holders of series 'B' and 'C' bonds."

After these allegations we do not think there can be any question as to where the interests of holders of "B" and "C" bonds will be better protected and we advise the holders of all bonds to promptly assent to the plan proposed us.

WM. H. BLACKFORD
WM. H. PEROT.
JOHN A. TOMPKINS.
FRANK T. REDWOOD.
BASIL B. GORDON.
J. W. MIDDENDORF.
Reorganization Committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the C. F. & Y. V. R. W. Co.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.—TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned committee, representing a majority of Series "A" Bonds, consider that the plan of reorganization of October 31, 1895, adopted by the Baltimore Committee is unsatisfactory and that better terms than therein provided for can be secured. Holders of Bonds are, therefore, requested to withhold approving said plan until the situation can be further investigated by the undersigned, who will promptly report what better terms can be secured.

The agreement of April 7, 1894, under which the various issues of bonds of the Railroad Company were deposited with the Baltimore Committee, expressly provides that when a plan of reorganization has been prepared a meeting of all the certificate holders shall be called for the purpose of taking action upon such plan and that notice of such meeting shall be published twice a week for three consecutive weeks. The agreement further provides that a majority of each class of certificates will be required to declare the plan adopted. No such meeting has been called, but the reorganization committee, without such meeting, are now request ing bondholders to sign a new agreement and commit themselves to a plan of reorganization without having the opportunity of hearing objections thereto, which could be stated and considered if such meeting were called. There can be no advantage to any bondholder in committing himself at the present time to the new plan, in ignorance of the practical objections thereto. The undersigned believed that better terms can be secured than those proposed in the present plan, which reduces the security of the bonds of all the issues to a second mortgage and makes them part of a larger issue than now existing.

We, therefore, ask bondholders to delay signing the agreement of October 31, 1895, until the Baltimore Committee shall call a meeting of the certificate-holders, as required by the agreement of April 7, 1894. If the Baltimore Committee shall fail to call such a meeting the undersigned will then call a meeting of bondholders or submit to such as communicate with them a plan which it is expected will provide better terms than are now proposed

C. ADOLPHE LOW,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
WM. E. STRONG.

NORTH CAROLINIANS, SUPPORT THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE.

In the foregoing, we have put the reader in possession, substantially, of the "literature" of this case. We have devoted much space to the matter because of its importance to Fayetteville, to the Cape Fear section, and to the State. As we read the documents, the Baltimore committee has altogether the best of the argument.

The Baltimore committee's plan seeks the preservation of the road as an entirety, and this means—besides the preservation of existing benefits—in the near future a through competing freight route to Baltimore, via Lexington, Va., and to all points on the Baltimore and Ohio system.

The New York committee's plan seeks the road's dismemberment, and, it is believed, in the interest of a system which would reduce the dismembered parts to mere feeders of itself.

Sentimentally, no Fayetteville man can view the latter proposition with any feeling short of resentment—so bound up in the story of all the old town's struggles is the history of this road. Nor can the North Carolinian, at large, contemplate its consummation with very different feelings—for it is the only distinctively North Carolinian railway system now left to the State.

Materially, the case for the preservation of the road from dismemberment, appeals to the pocket, as we see it, of every man, woman and child in the whole country from Wilmington to Mt. Airy and the parts tributary thereto.

We trust that those interested will give their earnest consideration to this matter, and lend the ample power of their moral support to the efforts of the Baltimore committee.

THE TRUTH LET SLIP.

We heard, at the time, a good deal from our goldbug friends about the significance of the defeat of Congressman Bland in the elections of 1894. President Hepburn, of the Third National Bank, of New York, said, in an interview with a reporter of the New York World, the other day:

"The Republican majority is going to be unwieldy. There are too many members who got in by scratches, and whose vision is bounded by the lines of their own districts. Their time will be given to scheming to create new scratches, so that they can be elected again

"Take the man who beat Bland, for example. He was elected because he went about the strong Democratic district saying, 'You have sent Bland to Congress for many years. He has howled for free silver, but has never accomplished anything. Send me, and see what I'll do.' This man will shout for free silver as loud as he can, without caring for anything else, because his re-election depends on his success in silver."

President Hepburn is a goldbug of the first water. He was Comptroller of the Currency under Harrison, is still an ardent Republican and is an admirer of Mr. Cleveland. He has let slip the truth about Mr. Bland's defeat. Perhaps we shall, some day, find out the "true facts," (as "Merchant" would say) of the defeat, in the late election, of Lane, in the Eighteenth Illinois district.

By the way, what a spectacle is presented to Democrats at the incoming of the present Congress. Such has been Mr. Cleveland's misuse of the great opportunity which the Democracy presented to him in 1892–3 that he permitted Democratic control of the Government to expire last March without the settlement of either of the great economic questions which confronted the people, and it is left to a Republican Congress to do what the Democracy, under his leadership, has left undone. As the Republican doctrine in finances is Mr. Cleveland's, we may now look for an agreement between him and the incoming Republican Congress upon all the questions that distinguish Democrats from Republicans. As he refused to sign the Democratic repeal of the McKinley Republican tariff law, it is reasonable to infer that he and the Republicans will also readily agree upon such a revision of the tariff as will most injure the Democratic party and the people.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Now is the time for Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians to declare themselves on the subject of the third term. Let the rank and file of the Democracy require of their local papers and of their local politicians that they put themselves on record against this villainous attempt to destroy the Democratic party by forcing it to adopt the most undemocratic of all principles. Do not permit those who claim to be leaders, and next year in the primaries will claim the privileges and benefits of leadership, to dodge this issue, the most momentous which has contronted the Democratic party since the Charleston convention in 1860.

We regret to say that we do not hear the voices of Democratic politicians in North Carolina ringing out in clarion tones, as they should, in opposition to the scheme of the cuckoos; or see the columns of the Democratic press bristling with appropriate denunciations of it. Nay, in some notable cases, the New York Herald's article is copied without a word of disapproval, and presented in almost precisely the same manner as that followed by the Atlanta Journal, the President's chief Southern organ.

The most adroit methods possible are employed in paving the way to capturing the delegations to the national convention for a third term for Mr. Cleveland.

Come down from the fence, NOW, gentlemen. The Democracy will set you aside if you forfeit your title to leadership by waiting until *everybody* has been forced to take sides.

No Democrat can vote for any man for a third term. It would be treason to the party.

REPUTABLE JOURNALISM.

The Ninth Commandment is the cornerstone of honorable journalism. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." The Decalogue is the supreme law. Human pronouncements that seem to claim greater authority, merely disclose the egotism of their authors. When a journalist misrepresents, and fails to make amends after his attention has been called to his error, he removes himself beyond the pale of reputable journalism.

Mr. Cleveland A Republican.—A Demonstration by his chief Southern Agent.

[Wilmington Dispatch.]

Hoke Smith's paper, the Atlanta Journal in speaking of the recent elections says:

"Judging from the unanimity with which they arose and smote the opponents of the president last Tuesday, the people are still with Mr. Cleveland and against the bosses."

If the recent elections show that the people are with Mr. Cleveland as the Journal states, Mr. Cleveland must be a full fledged republican. The republicans carried all the Northern states and Maryland and Kentucky in addition. If the Journal is correct in its statement Mr. Cleveland is necessarily a republican.

The Vance Monument.

[Winston Sentinel.]

Definite plans should be put on foot for raising the fund for the Vance statue. It will be a shame if this matter is permitted to drag.

[Smithfield Herald.]

The movement is being agitated over the State again to erect a monument to Zeb. Vance. In several places the ladies are taking hold of this matter and raising funds. North Carolina would not do his memory justice were she to fail to erect a great monument. We hope Johnston county will not fail to do her part. Will not some lady in Smithfield solicit funds for this purpose?

[Wilmington Messenger.]

The Messenger last May a year ago urged more than once that the people of the State move promptly in the matter of erecting a monument to Senator Z. B. Vance. We knew "that there is a tide in the affairs of men" in monument building, which "if taken in the flood leads on to" success. Only about $600 or $700 have been raised in some twenty-one months in a great State with more than 1,700,000 inhabitants to honor the memory of a great, popular, most useful, faithful and patriotic citizen who fell at his post, true to his principles, his character and his promises. We rejoice that the movement is taking on something of new life, and we hope it will be pressed to a successful conclusion and with all possible vigor. As we often said, we repeat here, if the noble and true women of North Carolina—"Heaven's blessings attend them"—will take the matter in hand, it will not be many months before a lofty shaft to the memory of the noble Vance will lift its head heavenward to be gilded by the beams of the rising sun and to tell to unborn generations of the virtues and greatness of a native son, and to bear witness of the appreciation and gratitude of the people. We would like to see a marble statue of the Great Commoner in Capitol square that the youth of our State, and its middle aged and old men, might gaze upon the lineaments in effigy of one who was faithful to the people, faithful to the State that so often honored him, faithful to the South in the darkest hours of her trial, faithful to the laws and the Constitution, faithful to every trust, faithful to himself. He was in power and influence, in popularity and service, something of a hero, and he used it all for the promotion and glory of his Commonwealth. While stone nor marble can ever rightly perpetuate his services and the striking combination of qualities and gifts that composed a very unique, manly character, a monument at least can tell to coming ages that here lived a Man, who had manifold gifts—statesman, orator, soldier, lawyer, leader, writer—who "builded better than he knew," and whose character was robust, whose heart was gentle and overflowing "with the milk of human kindness," who was of "infinite jest," who had high ideas of honor and truth and public rectitude, who wore his honor without stain always, who loved his fellowmen, who had rare abilities, was a student, was too wise not to think of God and immortality and believed in those things which are immaterial, eternal, unseen.

For forty years he served North Carolina with devotion to her interests and fidelity to all. He deserves well of his countrymen if any man among us ever did so deserve. He moves no longer among us a living embodiment of graciousness and intelligence and devotedness and manliness and of "the chastity of stainless honor" and of "the spirit of untarnished truth."

Let a noble monument of North Carolina granite and marble be built in honor of one who loved North Carolina "with a pure heart fervently," and who in war and in peace remained unfaltering and unyielding under every vicissitude of fortune and every fiery trial of the day. Let his birthday be commemorated, and let North Carolina learn to cherish the good name and to honor the memories of her noblest men.

We are glad indeed that it is announced by our Raleigh correspondent that an effort is to be made to have a concerted action throughout the ninety-six counties to raise the needed funds for the monument. Every surviving veteran of the great war should feel it to be his solemn duty to take action here. Let the good, true woman of the Old North State enter with zeal in behalf of the cause and it will surely succeed

The Disgusting Toadies.

Could such scenes as the following, described in a New York paper, have occurred in the South, or anywhere outside of the land of low born plutocracy? Listen:

The court paid to the Duke by the social and money power of America did not please him especially. Those who met him found him to be a rather serious, modest gentleman, who didn't think about his clothes, and who seemed anxious to add to his mind, already well stored for so young a man. Withal, they found him cheerful and without the slightest affectation. He listened in wonder to the English accent of Newport society men. The Duke of Marlborough talks as do the best educated and least affected Americans.

Perhaps the most remarkable function given in honor of the Duke was the dinner given by H. L. Horton at the Union League Club on Oct. 24. There were forty-seven at this dinner. This dinner was attended by such men as Joseph H. Choate, John H. Inman, Gen. Horace Porter, Brayton Ives, C. A. Coffin, President of the General Electric; Robert Maclay, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; C. N. Bliss, Joel B. Ehrhardt, A. B. Hepburn, J. Edward Simmons, Gen. Tracey, John A. McCall and others who are foremost in business and professional affairs in this town.

Mr. Horton made a speech, in which he said it was the proudest moment of his life. Mr. Choate, Mr. Inman, Mr. Ives and Gen. Porter made speeches, as did the Duke and his cousin, Ivor Guest.

As the date set for the wedding approached the Duke of Marlborough was besieged wherever he appeared, and invitations multiplied. The interest in the wedding preparations amazed him. The personal interest in himself was beyond his comprehension. A few days before the wedding he went to Washington. He explained that he was utterly worn out and needed rest.

THE JAM AT THE WEDDING.

But all the things that had gone before gave no hint of the crowd that was to gather in front of St. Thomas's Church when Miss Vanderbilt became the Duchess of Marlborough. In a space 100 feet long a crowd of 6,000 or 7,000 people, of whom 5,000 were women, struggled, pushed, squeezed, implored, coaxed and threatened the police to let them pass that they might see the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough in their wedding finery. These people went to the greatest length to secure places of vantage.

When the Duke and Duchess sought the seclusion of Oakdale they were not secure from intrusion. Hundreds of people went there hoping to see them. Fashionables sent their invitations even there.

The closing scenes of the Duke of Marlborough's stay in this country will likely remain vividly in his memory. His appearances at the Horse Show brought forth crowds never before known and people struggled even more fiercely to see him and the Duchess than at the wedding. As long as they remained in the building the frightful jam continued. And the demand to look upon him last night was greater than on the previous occasion. Men and women walked straight up to the box until policeman interfered. They stared the young man out of composure. There was never such an exhibition in this city.

These are some of things that the Duke of Marlborough has experienced in this country.

The Voting this Year.

[New York World.]

The returns of the recent elections show an unusual amount of indifference among voters, especially Democrats, even for an off year.

In this State, as we have shown, the Democrats fell 155,000 short of their vote in 1892, while the Republican loss was only 18,000. In Pennsylvania the Democratic absentees numbered 170,000 and the Republicans 60,000.

In New Jersey the Democratic vote for Governor was 136,000, compared with 171,000 in 1892, a loss of 35,000. The Republican vote shows a gain of 6,600 over 1892, proving that a good many Democrats must have voted for the Republican candidate for Governor. The Republican plurality is 26,762, which is larger than the Democrats have obtained in twenty-five years. Mr. Cleveland's plurality in 1892 was 14,974, in 1888 7,149 and in 1884 4,412. It must be admitted from this showing that New Jersey takes its place with the doubtful States for next year.

In Maryland the Democrats polled 97,798 votes, a loss of 16,000 from 1892. The Republicans polled 116,604, a gain of 24,000. This is nearly 3,000 more than the largest vote ever cast by the Democrats of the State—for Cleveland in 1892.

In Ohio Campbell's vote, though well up to the average of the vote for Governor in past years, is 73,000 short of Cleveland's, while Bushnell's is 25,000 more than Harrison's. Unless there shall be a reverse landslide Ohio must be counted as surely Republican.

In Kentucky, the total vote was 17,000 greater than in 1892. The Democrats lose 17,000 and the Republicans gain 37,000, the Populist and Prohibition vote falling off nearly 10,000.

"An Optical Illusion Explained."

The Richmond Recorder says: "It is curious how much faster a street car lumps along when you are running, after it than when you are riding on it." It also curious how much faster the "Atlanta Special" actually moves than it appears to one riding on it, but the explanation is plain—the Seaboard Air Line road bed is so perfect that trains move over it at a speed of 60 miles an hour without jolt or jar. The "Atlanta Special" is the Seaboard Air Line's Vestibuled Limited Train, operated solid between Washington, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga., via Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Va., and Raleigh, N. C.

tion bolted the Democratic ticket. In Maryland the Administration was hostile to its party ticket, but for a better reason.

The New York Democrats, in an evil hour, received and published a letter from President Cleveland, conveying his sympathy and support. This showed the enemies of the Administration where to strike, and they proved to be more numerous in New York than its friends were in Kentucky or Maryland.

So the Administration proved a bird of evil omen to the Democrats of the several States, whether it came as friend or as foe. Some wretched phase of the Administration's record made its party unpopular everywhere.

Mr. Cleveland's ambiguous position on the third term question led thousands of Democrats to so vote as to put a quietus upon that infamy. His gold monometalism; his method of selling bonds at private sale to his immediate friends at prices far below their market value; his private settlement of the armor plate frauds with Carnegie; his subservience to the Standard Oil politicians; his partner Stetson; his strong (scented) Hawaiian policy; his weak Monroe doctrine, and so on *ad nauseam*, all were potent factors in the election, and all helped to swell the Republican tidal wave, without contributing anything to the real strength of Republicanism.

What the people want is not Republicanism, but a *Democratic democracy*. They believe in the great principles of Jefferson, and Madison, and Samuel Adams, just as fully as they did at the beginning of the century; but the Democratic party of Cleveland and of Brice, of Hill and of Gorman, does not represent those principles; it represents plutocracy and class privilege, just as the party of McKinley, and Reed, and Harrison, and Quay, and Elkin does.

[The readers of the OBSERVER will recognize in the foregoing extract from a far-away contemporary, sent to us by the foremost Democrat of North Carolina, almost the identical comments made by the OBSERVER on the election returns it its first issue thereafter.]

Americans in Livery.

Says a correspondent of the New York World: One of your correspondents recently protested against the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. But when we take into consideration the fact that American citizens are also used for the same purpose, and nothing is said about it, it is a sad commentary on our effete civilization.

In speaking of the United States in 1830 Andrew Carnegie in his "Triumphant Democracy" (page 88) says: "A repugnance then existed to all distinctions in dress. No coachman was ever seen in livery, nor did servants dress in any prescribed fashion. Such was the repugnance to livery that policemen dressed like ordinary citizens until 1844." He quotes another writer who says: "The foreign Ambassadors are terribly plagued about servants. No American will wear livery, and there is no reason why any American should. But the British Ambassador must have liveried servants. So he makes what compromise he can, allowing his people to appear without livery out of doors except on state occasions. But he is obliged to pick up his domestics from among foreigners who are in want of a subsistence for a short time, and are sure to go away as soon as they can find employment in which the wearing of livery is not a requisite."

Now every little shyster merchant wants American citizens to wear some distinctive mark of servility—a suit like a monkey's, or at least a band on his hat denoting Mr. So and So's emporium. On Broadway can be seen to day a negro carrying an umbrella and with a most ludicrous walk—the laughing-stock of the public. He is simply an "ad." The World recently reported two young "sandwich women" on Fourteenth street, heavily veiled, advertising a patent medicine.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

Editors: MISS NELLIE MORRISON, MISS MARY S. MacRAE.

WHERE TERPSICHORE REIGNED.

On the evening of November 15th, Mrs. Cochran, of New York, who has been spending a few days at her beautiful country home, Myrtle Hill, entertained a number of friends with a Cotillon.

The gay company assembled at the Hotel LaFayette at nine o'clock, where they were received in the parlors by Mrs. Cochran, her daughter and their guests, Miss Ewing and Mr. Thomas Ewing, Jr.

At ten o'clock the couples congregated in the ball room and the Cotillon began promptly. It was most gracefully led by Miss Cochran and Mr. J. C. Thomson, Jr., Miss Ewing and Mr. C. W. Bidgood. The figures led were brilliant and novel, the first of which was a glittering letter C, in honor of the gracious hostess.

At midnight a beautiful and stylish supper was served in the two private dining rooms of the hotel. The tables were charming in their sparkling array of silver and glass, and beautiful with a profusion of cut flowers. The sound of merry voices and silvery laughter pealed out from the dining rooms for more than an hour, and then the enticing strains of the orchestra again lured the company to the ball room and the Cotillon was resumed.

Some especially pretty favor figures were led and the dainty trinkets were numerous and beautiful.

When the old, familiar but often unwelcome, strains of Home, Sweet Home, reached the ears of those present the evening closed with an honest regret on the part of the guests that an occasion so charming must have an end.

Mrs. Cochran was stately in a handsome gown of white brocaded satin, and her gracious hospitality is seen again in her daughter's charming manner. Miss Cochran was lovely in pink mousseline de rose trimmed most becomingly in clusters of violets and rare lace.

Miss Ewing is a most attractive little brunette, clever and animated. She wore a dainty gown of satin striped taffeta and chiffon, and many phrases in praise of her charming personality floated through the ball room.

Miss Janie Strange, who came up from Wilmington, for this pleasant occasion, was artistically attired in pale blue moire chiffon, with a dainty garniture of dark green velvet.

Worthy of special mention was Miss May Marceline Broadfoot, who was queenly in a beautiful gown of white ice crepe.

Miss Mabel Green wore a gown of ivory satin which was most becoming to her sweet, blonde beauty.

Miss Laura Kyle was piquante and lovely in a rose colored frock trimmed in chiffon of the same hue. She is a young woman of ever ready tact and attractive manners.

Miss Margaretta McNeill is a rarely lovely young girl and was becomingly and daintily gowned in white silk.

Miss Nellie Haigh, tall, blonde and fair, wore a becoming gown of white organdie over pink satin.

The married women present among the guests were: Mrs. Robert Strange, who was becomingly gowned in black satin; Mrs. Green, noted for her winning graciousness, who wore a handsome gown of black with point lace; Mrs. Slocomb who was sparklingly handsome in a stylish satin gown.

At the favor table presided Mrs. James McNeill who was at her prettiest in a becoming gown. She was gracefully assisted in her pleasant duties by Miss Fannie Strange.

The dancers were: Misses Cochran, Ewing, Janie Strange, Boag, Davidge, Taylor, Wiggins, Green, Underwood, Maggie McNeill, Kenan, Laura Kyle, Mallett, Bessie McNeill, Alderman, Banks, Nellie Haigh, Slocomb, Mamie Haigh, Mary MacRae, Nan Kyle, Kate Broadfoot, Georgia Worth, May Broadfoot, Nellie Morrison, Mary Worth.

Messrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Warren B. Smith, S. H. Strange, J. C. Thomson, Jr., C. W. Bidgood, Bailey Evans, Marsden Haigh, J. K. Strange, Dr. Lilly, W. F. Leak, L. B. Hale, F. T. Hale, P. R. Slocomb, Anderson, Starr, E. J. Hale, Jr., A. S. Rose, W. G. Moore, A. W. Faulkner, J. A. Moore, J. B. Tillinghast, Leighton Huske, James Kyle, Willie McKethan, Hector McGeachy, S. H. MacRae, George Rose, Addison Worth.

THE TEAS OF THE WEEK.

Miss Kate Underwood entertained on Friday afternoon of last week quite a number of her friends in honor of her charming guest, Miss Chesnut of Florida.

Miss Underwood is a remarkably handsome girl with attractive and vivacious manners. She received her guests with a cordiality that ensured for each and all a most pleasant time while under her roof. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Bessie Wiggins, of Wilmington, Miss Maggie McNeill and Miss Berdie Brady.

In the dining room, gracefully officiating were Miss Bessie McNeill and Miss Lizzie Brady. The house was brilliantly lighted and decorated with chrysanthemums, and the afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Those who assisted Miss Underwood in receiving remained during the evening and entertained a number of their men friends.

Among the most stylish functions of this season was the tea tendered by Mrs. John Barrett Broadfoot at her charming home, Claremount, on Monday evening of this week, to Mrs. Cochran.

When it is said that Mrs. Broadfoot was hostess at any function, all is said that can be said, for in her is combined all that is gracious and lovely as hostess and as woman.

On the tables in the dining room were massed chrysanthemums in their distinctive coloring—yellow, violet, rose and white, while in the embroidered linen and other appointments this dainty color scheme was artistically wrought. Miss Broadfoot with her accustomed grace deliciously brewed the tea, and was assisted in her other duties by Miss Kate Broadfoot, that most charming debutante.

The guests were: Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Huger, Mrs. Green, Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Mrs. MacRae, Mrs. George McNeill, Mrs. John Haigh, Mrs. Benjamin Huske, Mrs. Kenan, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Chas. Broadfoot, Mrs. Weldon Huske, Misses Williams, Broadfoot, MacRae, Kate Broadfoot and Nellie Morrison.

Very lovely and enjoyable was the small tea given to Mrs. Cochran, last Saturday by Mrs. James C. MacRae on Haymount.

Mrs. MacRae was delightfully assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Edmund J. Lilly, and Mrs. John B. Broadfoot. In the tea room the kettle was presided over by Miss Mary MacRae, and the graceful attention with which the guests were served by Miss Broadfoot and Miss Banks assisted Mrs. MacRae's cordial hospitality in making the afternoon a pleasant one.

Mrs. Chas. Broadfoot's sweet old home on Haymount was the scene last Tuesday of a charming afternoon reception given to the young married people of Fayetteville and a few distinguished strangers.

The hostess's beautiful daughter, Miss Kate, reigned over the tea tables which were fragrant and dainty with rare hot house flowers, and was assisted by Miss May Marceline Broadfoot and Miss Mary MacRae, while Mrs. Broadfoot and a charming coterie of her friends held sway in the softly lighted parlor and received the guests with graceful cordiality.

A Trio of Young Women who Have Lately Come into Prominence.

Miss Clifford Walker is a young South Carolina artist who is attracting attention in New York, and is being favorably spoken of by the critics. She has recently placed on exhibit at the Exposition two pictures of especial merit. The more noteworthy of these is a portrait of one of the coming representative of the Calhoun family, and the artist has so cleverly blended the personality of the child with the well known characteristics of his illustrious forefather as to give the picture a very general interest.

Miss Walker's studio in New York is not only a very charming place where many interesting relics and souvenirs have been collected, but promises to be the springing place of much success.

***

In the November Century is a very cleverly illustrated poem from the pen of Miss Ednah Proctor Clarke. Although we cannot claim that Miss Clarke is a Southern woman (her home being in Cambridge, Mass.) the fact that her mother is a Virginian, and the further fact that she herself has many friends in North Carolina, and has shown a Southern sympathy in her writings, give local interest to her achievements.

Seldom can a writer, unless he wield brush and pen with equal skill, command so apt an illustration as we see in "Maid Marrion's Song."

The artist, Mr. Howard Pyle, seems to have caught the happy-hearted carefree spirit of the enticing invitation to the hunt in the

"Crisp October morn
With the lace of the frost like a kerchief lost,
On the black of the twisted thorn,"

and has carried out the idea with happy effect.

The poem itself is a charming creation of pretty conceits and pleasing alliteration, in cheerful accord with the hopeful strain we delight to see in our latterday American poets.

***

Miss Ellen Morell, of Savannah, Ga., has recently been brought into public notice by the exquisite work she has done in the miniature line. So careful is she in the execution of her work that the very pattern can be distinguished of the old lace in a miniature of her grandmother.

She pursued her study of art in an institution founded by an old lady whose small belongings had been left after her death in their accustomed places, and her first work which attracted public attention, was a simple study of this old lady's spectacles laid across one of her favorite books.

The Election.

[San Francisco Star.]

The Republicans are jubilant over their "off year" successes of Tuesday last. They, very naturally, misunderstand the meaning of their triumph. It was *not Republican strength*, but *Democratic weakness*, to which they were indebted. Democratic hatred of the present plutocratic administration had much to do with it.

The off year is a good time, too, for scraping off such barnacles as Gorman, Brice, and Hill. The Jeffersonian Democrats—the only real democrats—are heartily sick and tired of the domination of these machine politicians. The people have not forgotten the Gorman-Brice conspiracy to prevent the last Congress from carrying out the platform pledges of the Democratic party on the tariff. Hill aided them by smiling upon the conspiracy with one of his faces while frowning upon it with the other.

What interest have the common people in a ticket owned and run by a boodle politician, like Brice, in Ohio, or Mephistopheles Hill, in New York, or Cassius Gorman in Maryland? True, they had nothing to hope for from the Republicans, but they were obliged to give the latter the benefit of their blow at the faithless and spurious representatives of Democracy. The blow would otherwise be ineffectual.

In Kentucky another complication existed. There, the Cleveland Administra-

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one dose new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

I know you get it. The Red Z on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

—RAMBLER BICYCLE.—

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE.
W. S. COOK—Notice.
EXCELSIOR—For Sale Cheap.
H. R. HORNE—Please Note Reduction.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Commissioner's Sale.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Buck Stoves and Ranges.
C. W. BROADFOOT—Notice of Sale under Deed of Trust Mortgage.

Judge Walter Clark highly compliments Capt. J. Marshall Williams for his admirable sketch of the 54th Regiment, which was published in last week's OBSERVER.

Mr. John M. Clark's yard on Rowan street, has been a veritable flower show this fall. Mrs. Clark displays rare taste in the selection of her flowers.

The finishing touches are being put on Berll & Vanstory's mammoth stable, on Gillespie street. It is the most complete stable of its kind in the State.

Late Tuesday evening Tom Whitfield, the well-known colored barber, shot at, but luckily missed, Luther Hawley, the Court House janitor. Whitfield accused Hawley of insulting his little daughter, and a dispute arose which resulted in the shooting. Both men have an excellent reputation.

The Holt cotton factory is to be built along side of the road instead of facing it as was at first proposed. The foundations are being rapidly laid, and the building will soon be in course of erection. Over a million brick will be required for its construction.

Saturday night about 9:30 o'clock, Jno. Williams, a well known colored man, was found dead in front of his gate. He was covered with blood, and it was supposed at first that he had been murdered. The coroner, Dr. J. Vance McDougan, summoned a jury, and, after a close investigation, it was found that death was caused by hemorrhage.

One morning last week George Henderson, the Sexton, discovered that some persons had broken into the Hay Street Methodist Sunday School building, and had apparently made a round for money or other valuables. Of course they found nothing. This is the second or third time that this building has been broken into, and on the last occasion considerable damage was done.

Maj. Wm. McLauchlin and his wife, Mrs. Mary McLauchlin, of 71st, drove to Galatia church Sunday. The Major and his wife are 94 and 92 years old respectively. They drove an old family horse over thirty years old. This is one of the most highly respected couples in Cumberland county, and their living sons, the eldest of whom was our late State Senator, are most worthy of them.

The Dispatch, the new evening daily in Wilmington, after ten months' existence, has enlarged its size and has added the new feature of taking the "Union Press Dispatches," which give the telegraphic news up to 4 P. M. on the day of issue. The Dispatch has evidently met with great success. Its editor, as many of our readers know, is Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., son of the editor of the Fayetteville Examiner, when that paper was published here, and nephew of Mrs. Joseph Bryan, of Haymount.

Pawnee Bill showed here on Monday afternoon and night. Between two and three thousand people witnessed the afternoon performance, and all seemed well satisfied with it. Many say it is as good as Buffalo Bill's Wild West, but we hardly think so. The feature of the show occurred in the concert, the Boomerang Throwers. They are three Australian aborigines said to have been cannibals, and from their looks would no doubt be now, if they had a chance. They take somitar shaped flat sticks painted white and hurl them a distance of a hundred yards straight out from the shoulder, and the sticks, after quivering for a few seconds in the air, come circling back. At night this is a beautiful sight, for the scimitar shaped thing, after going out of sight, reappears, gleaming like a dove out of the darkness and falls at the thrower's feet.

Fire.

Monday morning about 5:30 o'clock the residence of Mrs. Caroline Watson, on Bow street, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the usual uproar ensued—a variety and depth of noises that cannot be surpassed by an Indian war dance. The Chicora Fire Company was soon at the scene, and promply extinguished the flames. Little damage was done to the building.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Mrs. Ellen Edwards, mother of the Rev. J. Hartwell Edwards, late pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, and of Mrs. E. L. Remsburg, was stricken with paralysis Monday morning, at the home of her daughter, on St. James's Square. Rev. Mr. Edwards, who is traveling in the interest of the Baptist Female College, arrived here Tuesday evening. We regret to state that this venerable lady is in a critical condition.

Purdie—McKethan.

Miss Callie McKethan was happily united in marriage last Thursday morning at the residence of her father, Maj. A. A. McKethan, to Mr. Thos. N. Purdie, of Bladen. Rev. Mr. McKelway performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the relatives of the two young people. We wish for this promising young couple the best of success through life.

C. F. & Y. V. Rwy Co.

On account of A. M. E. Zion Conference at Wilmington, Nov. 27th, this road will sell round trip tickets to Wilmington from Fayetteville, $4.00; Maxton, $4.25

Court Proceedings.

His Honor Judge Hoke as he nears the end of his labors here is receiving compliments from all the members of the bar for the ability he has shown in discharging his high office.

The following are a few of the important cases that have been disposed of since our last issue:

Tama McDonald vs. Geo. C. Seurlock for misappropriation of funds as her agent. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1,100. Defendant appealed.

W. J. Roddy vs. J. N. Talbot. Insurance case. Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant appealed.

M. E. McLaurin vs. Jno. A. McLaurin. Judgment for defendant. Plaintiff appealed.

McQueen vs. J. R. Smith. Judgment for sale of land in controversy—in favor of plaintiff. Defendant appealed.

The famous land case of Riley vs. Hall was begun yesterday and will probably take up the balance of the term.

Bruin in Cumberland County.

Mr. John T. Forsyth, of Puppy Creek, tells us of a very thrilling experience he had with a bear last Monday. Mr. Forsyth for some time has been raising hogs. On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, he was awakened by the squealing of a pig. Dressing hurriedly he went out with his gun and found in the pen a large Black Bear in the act of taking off a hog. In the excitement of the moment his gun was misplaced, and he was confronted by the monster with only a large pocket knife to defend himself. He grappled with bruin and finally succeeded in killing him. This is the first bear that has been killed in this county for years.

Monument Association.

The members of the Cumberland Monument Association are requested to call at once at the Bank of Fayetteville, and affix their names, with the proper affidavit, to the papers of incorporation; those who have already signed will please call and swear to their signatures.

It is desirable to incorporate the Association as soon as possible.

Ship Building.

The new steamboat E. A. Hawes, built in this city by the Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company, is completed, and left last Monday for Wilmington. She will be placed on Black River. This is the second boat within the last six months built at the wharves in this city.

An Oil Tank for Fayetteville.

The Standard Oil Company are erecting a 20,000 gallon oil tank between the two railroads near Mimms's pond. Mr. J. W. Atkinson, the local manager, is to be thanked for this, as he has by his untiring energy built up a trade to justify it.

People and their Movements.

Mrs. Sholar, of Raleigh, is visiting Mrs. Ahearn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kyle are visiting the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. Archie Williams's family have moved to this city to live.

Mr. Thos. Hale, of Columbia, spent Sunday with his parents.

Col. Jno. W. Hinsdale has been spending a few days in the city.

Mr. E. F. Moore is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jno. McNeill, on Haymount.

We were glad to greet again Mr. Archie McQueen, of Plainview, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker have moved into their beautiful new house on Dick Street.

Mr. J. A. McNeill, of Lumber Bridge, was a welcome visitor in the city on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Pemberton left Tuesday via S. A. L. for the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. Percy Robinson, of Mississippi, is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Jeff. Robinson, on Haymount.

Mrs. W. H. Hawley, of Nashville, is on a visit to her parents, Gen. and Mrs. A. G. Brady, at Oakdale.

Mrs. Gibbs and children, of Rockingham, are visiting Mrs. Overbaugh, the mother of Mrs. Gibbs.

Capt. N. W. Ray, and Messrs. H. McD. Robinson and N. A. Sinclair, attended the Supreme Court last week.

Miss Prude Cotton and Miss Minnie Gary, of Chester, Pa., are visiting Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald at Roslin.

Mr. Samuel Parrest, of Richmond, Va., attorney for the Postal Telegraph Company, spent Thursday in the city,

Misses Jennie Boag and Sallie Davidge, who have been spending several pleasant weeks with the Misses Kyle on Haymount, have returned to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. J. J. Crosswell left last Friday for Jacksonville, Fla., to attend the funeral of her sister, Miss Murdoch, an account of whose sad death will be found in another column.

Mr. A. S. Wightman left Tuesday evening via the Atlanta Exposition for Jacksonville, Fla., where he goes to accept a good business position. We wish "Dodo" the best of success in his new home.

Agnes Wallace Villa.

Exchange.]

Another grand audience witnessed the seventh representation of "The World Against Her" last night, and Agnes Wallace Villa may well feel proud of the reputation she has established for herself. The ladies compose a large majority of the audience and many of our best families are represented. It rarely occurs that a company of strangers create so profound an impression as this one has done, and the name of Agnes Wallace Villa will be enough in the future to insure large houses at every performance. She has surrounded herself with picked performers and has a great play in "The World Against Her."

At Opera House, Fayetteville, Tuesday night, Nov. 26th.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Death of Miss Murdoch.

Florida Times-Union, Nov. 15.]

Miss Alexina Murdoch, daughter of Mrs. Emma Murdoch, and the late Dr. J. S. Murdoch, formerly of Columbia, S. C., died at her home, 1,021 East Forsyth street, in this city, yesterday afternoon, at 1:30, of heart disease.

Miss Murdoch has suffered for several years with heart disease, and although aware that death would come suddenly and end her hopeful life, never did she seek to burden her loved ones with her affliction, but bore it patiently and without giving pain unnecessarily to her aged mother and her aunt, with whom she made her home.

Under the treatment of the Count de Boyer, at Tallulah, Ga., Miss Murdoch rallied, but was prostrated at Cornelia, yet lived to be brought to her old home, where she died despite the care of her uncle, Dr. Richard Daniel.

Death came quietly during the hours of the early morning, and left the body with its sweet face smiling in token of her pure life, and that her loyal soul has gone to its new life without a pain shadowing her last hours, but with eyes filled with expressions of all the love she could she passed away from loved ones to her God.

The deceased was born in the old homestead on Forsyth street, in 1865.

During the past several years Miss Murdoch's latent talent was developed, and she contributed many articles of both poetry and prose to Times-Union, Town Topics, Constitution, Boston Home Journal, etc, over her own name and that of Alique.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's P. E. church, where she was baptized and confirmed, at 2:30 this afternoon. The remains will be interred next those of her father in the old city cemetery. Her sisters, Mrs. Croswell, of Fayetteville, N. C., and Mrs. Wm. Wallace, of Ormond, Fla., will arrive here to-day. The brother, Wallace Murdoch, of St. Augustine, arrived last night.

Graded School Report.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report of the second month of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils on rolls at beginning of month,	217
Pupils entered during month,	10
Pupils (total for month),	227
Boys during month,	104
Girls during month,	123
Average attendance,	181
Per cent. attendance,	.87

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Eliza Hill Robeson, Mattie Atkinson, Addie Barden, Lillie Davis, Carrie Kennedy, Alice Overby, Lina Pemberton, Georgie Barden, Nellie Bramble, Dellie Amos, Ellen Bramble, Stella Bell, Mary Norcott Broadfoot, Sadie Gardner, Attie May Green, Mary Weldon Huske, Bessie Johnson, Maggie Carson, Emma Solomon, Jean Pemberton, Margaret Walker, Vara Barden, Amanda Benton, Nannie Green, Louise Huske, Janie Myrover, Slia Ward, Lennie Green, Sallie Vann, Minnie Solomon, Katie Lamb, Lula Buckingham.

Boys—Vernon Maultsby, Neill McArtan, Mack Davis, Haigh McLauchlin, Albert Humphrey, Lenox Bramble, George Davis, John Swann Haigh, Robert Lamb, Henry Lamb, James Maultsby, Fred Thomson, Willie Benton, John Davis, Edmund Pemberton, Goring Thomson, Stuart Pemberton, George Johnson.

The condition of the school is flourishing, the pupils taking an unusual interest in their studies, and manifesting a commendable desire to make progress.

Respectfully,
MISS P. H. MATTHEWS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov, 17, 1895.

We are glad to see Miss Annie Kenan on our streets again looking unusually well and as usual very cheerful. If there is one *lady* in this village whose absence is more felt than any other, it is she. So universally popular is she. Her health, since she returned from the North, has been quite feeble until within the past week or ten days.

Mr Henry Farrior left us a few days ago for Atlanta and other cities *en route* to Atlanta. His trip is a business one, we think, but we suppose he will "*take in*" the Exposition.

Rev. Peter McIntyre preached a very practical sermon in the Presbyterian church yesterday. In the afternoon he preached to the children, who always enjoy hearing him talk.

Mr. N. H. Sprunt, our efficient and indefatigable Sunday School Superintendent, sticks faithfully to his post, though he has served for several years and should have some rest.

Mrs. Dr Amos Jones and her daughter, Miss Daisy, returned from Atlanta Sunday delighted with all they saw.

Rev. Mr. Swaffield, of Boston, gave a very interesting lecture to our friends at Dobson's Chapel yesterday P. M., and last night he and Rev. Mr. Oakes preached to the colored people in the village. Quite a number of white people were present and the sermons were highly praised and much enjoyed.

LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C., Nov. 18, 1895.

Mr. Archie McDonald has returned via Atlanta to his home in Georgia.

Capt. S. J. Cobb took in the Baptist Association of Columbus county last week and paid a visit to Dr. Archie McKinnon, of Chadbourn, who is still quite sick. The Captain drilled his company Saturday last and arrangements are being made for the company to attend the Exposition.

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. McLeod and their bright little son paid a visit to relatives here last week. Dr. McLeod is one the most popular and successful physicians of Florence. Mrs. McLeod is pleasantly remembered by many of your Cumberland readers as Miss Florence Allen.

Mr. W. I. McNaughton, of Augusta, Ga., who spent last year in school here, paid us a visit last week. He is reading medicine in Augusta.

Mrs. Dr. Stamps, Mrs Neill Shaw, Miss Beck McArthur and Miss Nelia Shaw spent a pleasant day in your city.

The following pupils have been commended for their punctuality: Misses Mary S. McDonald, Annie Johnson, Mary D. Law, Katie Monroe, Carrie B. McEachern, Lizzie Johnson, Maggie Malloy, Minnie Monroe, Lida Law, Nell McQueen, Emma Currie, Anna Bell Buie, Bessie McArthur; Messrs. Fairley Ray, Worth Shaw, Nathaniel McArthur, Theodore Lockamy, Alfred Autry, Charlie Grady and Tommie Shaw.

CORNELIA, N. C., Nov. 19, 1895.

Miss Williams, of Giles Mills, N. C., is teaching school at Oak Ridge in this vicinity. We wish her great success.

Mr. W. Rayford Williams lost his dwelling house and kitchen with nearly all their contents last Sunday night by fire. Cause of fire unknown.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The people of North Carolina have much for which to be thankful to Almighty God in the year which has just past. The earth has brought forth abundantly of the food products in response to our labors, the prices of raw materials have advanced, industrial progress has been awakened in our midst and the future looks brighter than the past few years of disaster and want.

Our people should be thankful for the blessings vouchsafed to them, and in grateful remembrance of His goodness and in obedience to our laws and the time honored custom of our fore-fathers, devote one day of the year to His service.

Therefore, I, Elias Carr, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1895, as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving to God for past blessings and of supplication for His continued kindness and care over us as a State and Nation.

I earnestly request every citizen of this great Commonwealth to lay aside his usual business, assemble either in the Churches or around the fireside, and make this annual Festival a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving. Let not the day be devoted to amusements, but with grateful hearts give praise to God for the preservation of our liberties and for the advancement of our Nation in prosperity and greatness.

This State has ever been the home of freedom and the abiding place of a virtuous and noble people. Let the day not pass without acknowledgment of all these blessings; and let us remember in our prayers and offerings the charitable institutions of the State, the wounded and needy soldier, the orphan, the poor and afflicted, and by substantial giving show forth the thankfulness of our hearts.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina to be affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 14th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of Our American Independence.

ELIAS CARR,
By the Governor: S. F. TELFAIR,
Private Secretary.

Cleveland and the Detectives.

Not only is the President's mind filled with visions of a third term and its inseparable sequence, Despotism, but he takes on the airs, and surrounds his body with the conventional guards, of the Despot. Says the Washington correspondent of the Statesville Landmark, in a letter of October 16:

"The President, Mr. Thurber and Mr. Benedict arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock on board the yacht Oneida. Mrs. Cleveland, three daughters, two detectives and a carriage full of maids and nurses came at 11:25 by rail. When they got to the depot they got out at a side entrance and rode off without saying "how do you do" to a crowd of friendly well-wishers who were at the depot to see how they all looked and whether Marion was more like her mother or the Old Man. I can't see what the family fears of a good-natured, kindly disposed Washington populace. Grant used to walk around Washington as any American citizen should do. I have met Harrison face to face and did not know who he was until I was about to run over him. He, too, walked about alone. Arthur went where he pleased unattended and if Cleveland would take Ruth by the hand and walk down the avenue every day he would not need so many fishing trips to keep him in working order. The detective business is as much overdone as the third term nonsense."

The Federal Senate

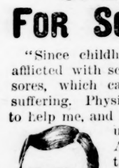
New York World.]

When Congress convenes in December the Senate will be made up as follows: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 37; Populists, 8. There will be one vacancy in Delaware. To this Dupont will probably be admitted, giving the Republicans 43. The two Senators to be elected from Utah will give them 45, or just one-half the complete Senate of 90 members. As the Vice President, the presiding officer, is a Democrat, the Republicans cannot control the Senate without the vote of a Populist or Silverite. For all party purposes except free coinage Stewart and Jones, of Nevada, are Republicans, and can undoubtedly be depended on to vote on that side. Irby and Tillman, classified as Populists, are Democrats on some questions, but their votes would not give the Democrats control.

The Democratic loss of two and probably three Senators in the elections on Tuesday—in Ohio, Maryland and Kentucky—will assure the Republicans control on the 4th of March, 1897.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body.

For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

TUTT'S Liver PILLS

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

Headaches Cured.

"I have been a great sufferer with headaches and do not think I missed a month without headaches for nine or ten years. I began taking Hood's Pills last April and have not had the headache since."

MRS. ALICE BODENHAMMER,
Hope Mills, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia, and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's, and no other.

A drowning man would have little use for a method of rescue which would require days. A dyspeptic doesn't want to bother with a remedy that is going to take weeks to show its beneficial effects.

The Mount Lebanon Shakers are offering a product under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial which yields *immediate* relief. The very first dose proves beneficial in most cases; and it is owing to their unbounded confidence in it, that they have put 10 cent sample bottles on the market. These can be had through any druggist; and it will repay the afflicted to invest the trifling sum necessary to make a trial.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial relieves by resting the stomach and aiding the digestion of food.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap in existence, leaves the skin soft and velvety. Absolutely pure and highly medicated. Two large cakes in a package. 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Notice of Sale under Deed of Trust Mortgage

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by Geo. C. Seurlock and Nannie Seurlock his wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book V, No. 4, Page 620, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz:

One lot on Hay street, beginning at a stake on the south side of Hay street, being the west corner of Lot No. 6, 210 feet west of Winslow street, thence as the adjoining lot S. 29 W. 150 feet to an alley thirty feet wide, thence N. 70 W. 40 feet, thence N. 20, E. 150 feet to the edge of Hay street, thence as it S. 70 E. 40 feet, to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House Door in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, 23rd of December, 1895, at 12 M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT, Trustee.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, 1895.

For The KIDNEYS

For all diseases of the Kidneys, including **Bright's Disease**; as well as for all diseases and affections of the Bladder and **Urinary Passages**, there is no specific of equal value to **LINCOLN Lithia Water.** Acknowledged by eminent physicians to be the best and most effective of all Lithia Waters. An unequaled and unfailing remedy for **Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections,** etc.

"A case of albuminuria, in which the patient was anæmic, extremities puffy, appetite poor, despondent and very weak, with general symptoms of **Bright's Disease.** On testing the urine for albumen the **subsident flocculi** occupied **one-third** of the tested fluid. After using one case of the Lincoln Lithia Water the **subsided albumen** occupied not more than **five per cent.** of the volume of fluid tested, and after using the second case the particles of albumen were **barely perceptible.** Lincoln Lithia Water has acted like magic in **Albuminuria of Pregnancy.** I have made personal tests, where the Lincoln Lithia Water has been used, and can certify to my own knowledge to the foregoing facts. My attention was called to the above cases by **Dr. F. W. Hughes,** the attending physician. R. BERRY, Chemist and Druggist, New Berne, N. C."

LINCOLN LITHIA WATER

is sold by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, — $5.00 F. O. B. at Springs.

LINCOLN LITHIA **INN** open all the year. First-class in all its appointments.

Pamphlet and full information mailed upon request.

LINCOLN LITHIA WATER CO.,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
"THE PEACE MAKERS"

We will give an Exhibition of the Buck Stoves and Ranges at our store on

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6th & 7th.

Knowing that there is no superior to these goods we wish every housekeeper in this section to call and see them in operation on the above dates. We will have a range put up and in operation and give a practical test of their merits that we wish everybody to see.

On Saturday, 7th,

we will give a beautiful Child's Range to the little (white) girl under 12 years of age, who makes and bakes the best biscuit on the Buck's Range at our store.

The contest is open to every little girl in this town or section. Competent judges will make the decision.

The celebrated brand "Igleheart's Best" Flour, sold by A S. Huske, Fayetteville, N. C., will be used in the exhibition and contest. Tell your neighbors.

Huske Hardware House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the Bonds of the late Town of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, N. C., which were issued to pay for the subscription of Stock of the Western Railroad Company by said Town, and Refunded January 1st, 1876, who have availed themselves of the privilege given to the holders of the bonds of said Town to compromise the same under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors of the former Town of Fayetteville, and for other purposes," Ratified March 8th, 1883, and Acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof which bonds will fall due on January 1st, 1896, that said bonds if properly evidenced by an agreement signed by the owner and holder agreeing to the provisions of the Act herein mentioned, will be paid on and after said date upon presentation either at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, N. C., or at the office of Edward C. Jones Co., 80 Broadway, New York City, on or after January 1st, 1896, and Notice is hereby further given that Interest will cease on all such bonds after January 1st, 1896.

Dated November 16th, 1895.

W. S. COOK, Mayor.

11-21-95 4t

For Sale Cheap.

One Printing Press. Prints a circular 6x9, and 11 fonts of type, with cases. A neat little job office. Everything as good as new.

Address EXCELSIOR,
11-21-95 2t care Observer.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

GRANDEST DISPLAY OF ALL KINDS
—OF—
GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S
Great Store on Hay Street.

OUR BUYER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE NORTHERN MARKETS WHERE HE HAS BOUGHT AND WE HAVE ADDED A

COMPLETE CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Fish and Oyster Sets, and everything in China and Fine Glassware.

A COMPLETE LINE OF LAMPS.

WE ARE HANDLING THE CELEBRATED A. A. VANTINE & CO.'S NEW YORK

High-Class Art Pottery and Egyptian Goods.

IT IS A TREAT TO SEE THESE GOODS.

DRESS STUFFS and HIGH-CLASS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COME TO SEE US.

FRANK THORNTON.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Please Note Reduction

IN RETAIL PRICE OF

CAROLINA BAKING POWDER

TO 20c. FOR HALF-POUND CANS

This is the best size to buy as it is used up before exposure has damaged it. No other pure Cream Tartar Powder is sold at less than 25c. If on trial not found equal to Royal, Cleveland, Sea Foam or other reputable brand return to your grocer and get your money refunded. Contains no Phosphate of Lime, no Alum or other hurtful and cheapening ingredients.

KEPT BY FAYETTEVILLE GROCERS.

H. R. HORNE,
MANUFACTURER.

Nov. 21, 1895.

Opera House!

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

TUESDAY, NOV. 26th.

THE DISTINGUISHED ACTRESS,

Agnes Wallace Villa,

IN FRANK HORREY'S PLAY,

The World Against Her.

SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY.

REGULAR PRICES.

SEATS FOR SALE AT McDUFFIE'S.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in the case of The Bank of Fayetteville vs. J. M. Williams and others, made at January Term, 1895, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, December 23rd, at 12 o'clock M., the following lands for cash, viz: The "J. Marshall Williams Place" on Buckhead, about four miles southwest of Fayetteville, on the Albemarle Plankroad, containing about four hundred acres, with all necessary buildings and improvements thereon.

Also an undivided one-third interest of the said J. Marshall Williams in the "John Ann Colvin Place," in Carver's Creek Township, on Curly swamp and McKay's creek, adjoining the lands of Smith, Nixon, Blue and others, containing between 900 and 1,000 acres.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 21, 1895.

AT THE Variety Store

YOU WILL FIND ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WISH IN

SHOES OR RUBBERS

FOR MEN, LADIES OR CHILDREN.

PIECE GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, NOVELTIES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

—AND—

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. P. COOK & CO.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.
P. Centemeri & Co. Successeurs Breveté Gand
CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES
PERFECTION OF FIT
ALL FIRST QUALITY GLOVES BRANDED WITH OUR NAME IN FULL IN LEFT HAND GLOVE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

FRANK THORNTON'S.

New Crop Raisins,

Dates, Prunes, Currants,
Lemons and Oranges,
Apples and Bananas,
Mince Meat and Plum Pudding,
Worcestershire Sauce on Draught,
Sauces and Salad Dressings,
Pickles by the Pint and Bottle,
The Best Butter and Cheese,
Maccaroni, Codfish and Potatoes,
Kingan's Reliable Hams,
Sugar Cured Bacon—uncanvassed,
Swan Down,
Zeb Vance and Flakes of Snow Flour,
Buckwheat Flour,

—AND—

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS TO EAT

—AT—

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

CALENDARS.

NEW SAMPLES,
LATEST DESIGNS,
LOWEST PRICES.

SEE THEM AT THE

OBSERVER OFFICE.

CALENDARS.

FRESH ARRIVAL
—OF—
SEASONABLE - GOODS.

RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON,
MINCE MEATS AND PRESERVES,
MALAGA GRAPES,
BANANAS AND APPLES,
NUTS, PRUNES, DATES, &c.
FRESH AND FANCY CRACKERS,
BEST FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT,
FLAP-JACK, GLUTENA AND WHEATLET,
IRISH POTATOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER AND CHEESE,
FANCY CANDIES,
"RICE" BUTTER.

Come and see what we have to offer.

A. S. HUSKE.

1,000,000 People Wear
W. L. Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWED PROCESS. $5.00 $4.00 $3.50 $2.50 $2.25 For Men

$3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD. $3.00 $2.50 $2.00 $1.75 For Boys and Youths

Wear **W. L. Douglas** shoes and **save from $1.00 to $3.00 a pair.** All **Styles** and **Widths.** The advance in leather has increased the price of other makes, but the quality and prices of **W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same.** Take no substitute; see that name and price is stamped on sole. **W. L. Douglas,** BROCKTON, MASS. Sold by

F. W. THORNTON,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Real Estate in and near Fayetteville.

If not disposed of earlier at private sale, we will sell at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, December 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.,

Two Houses and Lots on the East side of Blount's Creek, adjoining the residence of W. L. Hawley, Esq., and known as the Kershaw property.

1. A Tract of Land on Hillsboro and Rowan streets and the Robinson Road, known as the Honrine place, containing about eleven acres, on Cross Creek and near the junction of the Coast Line and C. F. & Y. V. R. R's. This will be divided into 3 lots, one lot including the Honrine residence, a fine building lot on Hillsboro street, and a small house and good lot on Robinson Road next to creek—sold separately.

2. Also about Ten Acres of Land on Haymount near Fayetteville, known as the Hinsdale Orchard Lot. This will be sold entire or cut up into building lots to suit purchasers. Terms made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to S. H. MacRae, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

JNO. W. HINSDALE.
JAS. C. MACRAE,
Ex'rs of S. J. Hinsdale.

Nov. 7, 1895—5t

J. J. WHALEY,
JEWELER.

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR REPAIRING.

11--14--95 4t

FOR SALE.

ONE HALL'S PATENT SAFE.

Dimensions, inside measurement: 33 inches high, 26 wide, 18 deep; weight 2,960 pounds. As good as new; cost $250; will sell for $150 cash.

—ALSO—

One Gantze Show-Case,

IN PERFECT ORDER: 7 FEET BY 24 INCHES.

Apply to SACRIFICE.
care Observer Office,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE.

Remember, being in the line of immigration for North Carolina, I am in touch with prospective emigrants and colonization developments, so list your lands with me now. No charges until a sale is made.

I am also in the insurance business—Fire, Life and Accident Insurance. The Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C., has $100,000 available cash and do business only in this State, hence the security is the best. Their 90 per cent. of profits will be returned annually to policy holders, so it is the cheapest. Are you in it?

I am manufacturers' agent for Wind Mills, Pumps, &c. Have your work done by the Wind Mills. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. RANKIN. C. A. RANKIN. H. A. RANKIN

W. L. RANKIN & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

YELLOW AND NORTH CAROLINA

PINE LUMBERS

Cut to Order,

.....ALL GRADES OF.....

CEILING, PARTITION AND FENCING.

All Grades and Styles of Siding, Casing, &c., furnished on short notice.

Prompt shipments, good work and good goods, our motto.

Saw Mill, LATTA, S. C. Planing Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nearly every family in the United States keep a bottle of whisky in the house This applies as well to Iowa, Kansas and Vermont as to States where its sale is not prohibited.

Some keep it as a beverage, some as a tonic, some as a medicine. In either case it is important that it should be old and pure.

I. W. Harper's Nelson County, Ky., Whisky has been examined by the leading chemists throughout the country and its purity has in every case been highly commended.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

His Lip Gone!

There is not a more familiar figure on the streets of Atlanta than the man whose picture is here shown. Everybody knows him by sight and it will be remembered that years ago he began to wear on his upper lip, just under his nose, a small piece of court plaster, not larger than a silver half dime; this plaster he has worn constantly, though it gradually increased in size, as everybody knows, until it was as large as a silver dollar. This man is M. M. Nicholson, who resides at the corner of Anderson and Curran Sts.

It was thirty years ago, that he first noticed a tiny scale, like a piece of wheat bran, on his lip. He at first thought it only a fever blister, but it was not long before his cheeks became diseased and painful to the touch, and he soon realized that he had fallen a victim to that most dreadful disease—Cancer. It rapidly increased in size and severity, and remembering that his father had cancer when he died, and that his uncle also lost his life by this terrible disease, which destroyed his tongue, throat and left eye, Mr. Nicholson became thoroughly alarmed, and realized that his condition was more than serious.

M. M. NICHOLSON.

Giving up entirely his business, he went to Cincinnati and remained for several months under treatment of a celebrated specialist. He was afterwards treated in Elmira, New York, where the cancer was twice removed, but he declares that death was preferable to such treatment. It returned, however, and the disease seemed to be of a most virulent type; the doctors afforded absolutely no relief, the cancer spreading all the time, eating out entirely the partition in the nose, as well as the upper lip and gums.

"Some months ago," he says, "I began to use S. S. S., though I admit with little faith that it could cure me, but to my surprise, a few bottles afforded some relief. Thus encouraged, I determined to give the medicine a thorough trial, and it was not long before the progress of the disease seemed checked. I continued the medicine, and remarkable as it may seem, I am cured and feel like I have new life. I can talk more distinctly, for the flesh has begun to grow back around my teeth, where it has been literally eaten away. S. S. S. is the most wonderful remedy in the world, and as my condition is pretty generally known, everybody will agree that the cure is indeed a most remarkable one. S. S. S. has given me a new hold on life, and I shall certainly sing its praises the remainder of my days."

The above is but one of many remarkable cures being daily made by S. S. S. Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any sore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear, may well be regarded with suspicion. We will gladly send to any address, full accounts of several other cures fully as remarkable as this one.

For real blood troubles, S. S. S. has no equal. It wipes out completely the most obstinate cases of blood diseases, which other remedies do not seem to touch. S. S. S. gets at the root of the disease, and forces it out permanently.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is a positive and permanent cure for Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism and all traces of bad blood. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff Joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

The Third Term.

New York Sun.]

The greatest political misfortune, not provided against in the Constitution, which could happen to this country, would be the successful victory of ambition over the unwritten law forbidding the election of a President for a third term. The different phases of the third-term question, arranged in the order of hostility and danger to our institutions, may be put thus:

I.—The election of a President for a third term.

II.—The nomination of a candidate for a third Presidential term.

III.—A President's attempt to be renominated by his party for a third term.

IV.—Discussion, and its attendant uncertainty, as to a President's availability for a third term.

Beginning with Washington, no President of the United States has ever been elected for a third term. The statesmen of his time, all of whom had been concerned in founding the Government, saw even before the accumulation of national precedents, that a barrier was necessary against continuous elections to the Presidency.

No American President has obtained the nomination of his party for a third term.

One President has been a candidate before his party for nomination for a third term. The tremendous upheaval of the civil war, and the extraordinary concentration of Northern sentiment upon the side of one of the contending parties, nearly resulted in wiping out the Washington tradition and in renominating Gen. Grant; but happily Republican wisdom and patriotism were too strong to permit it, and Grant's name was rejected in the Chicago Convention. It was one of the greatest pieces of fortune ever enjoyed by the oft favored Republican party that at the time this sinister problem was presented, there was found a leader of the splendid political ability and intense and powerful Americanism of James G. Blaine. Within the lines of his own organization, Blaine then won a battle which will confer upon his memory a fame as lasting as the United States.

The fourth aspect of the third-term question is before us, in this discussion carried on as a matter of necessity by a large portion of the Democratic press, which feels that it is time to express its condemnation of the impudent scheme, and by the adherents of Grover Cleveland, hopefully endeavoring to lead public opinion to the support of his renomination. Its very existence is a source of disturbance to every political idea cherished in the United States, which time has enabled us to regard as secure and permanent. The suggestion that such a revolution is possible, and the tacit permission granted by Mr. Cleveland to his followers to feel the popular sentiment in his behalf, are the first steps in undermining the inherited Democratic sentiment in favor of Presidential rotation.

This third term uncertainty is a clog upon every effort now in progress on behalf of the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland's reputed personal indifference, and preparation to squelch all third term calculations when his vanity has been tickled a little longer are not satisfactory. At the first third term whisper by a follower of less than half the distinction of Thomas F. Bayard, our Ambassador to England, or of Senator Gray of Delaware, or last, but not least resigned to every Cleveland eccentricity, Mr. Frederic Courdert of New York, Mr. Cleveland should have said promptly and with clearness emphasized to the point of absolute and final prohibition, that not only he was not, but would not and could not be again a candidate for President. The time for him to speak is still continued. The duty to speak grows more pressing as the days pass.

Cleveland's Great Victory Over the Democracy.

Atlanta Constitution.

But now, what of the future? We have seen the party brought to the verge of ruin and disruption as the result of three years of repudiation of democratic principles by an administration elected by democratic votes. The south, which held together in a solid and determined phalanx for twenty years against the repeated onslaughts of the republican party, has been broken and dismembered until it can scarcely be said that there are three states left which can be counted as being absolutely and unquestionably democratic. West Virginia crossed the line last year and so did North Carolina. Tennessee was shaken to its foundation and consternation was spread in the ranks of the party in every state. Now Kentucky and Maryland have gone over and unless there is to be a change in federal administrative policy the end is not yet in sight. The people are disheartened, discouraged, disgusted, but determined. They have been repudiated by those whom they put in power and they in turn will repudiate the repudiators if they can receive no response to their appeals for relief. They are in a mood not to be trifled with any longer and the results of the general elections of the last two years should convince even the stoic indifference which surrounds the atmosphere of the administration at Washington that the penalty of political desertion is political death.

In two years we have seen the solid south broken into fragments and a democratic house of representatives supplanted by a republican majority of nearly 150. We have seen state by state transferred from the democratic to the republican column and republican senators elected to succeed democrats whose precessors for time immemorable have been democrats. All this has happened in two years; in which brief time more has been done toward the wrecking of the democratic party than the combined results of all that has been accomplished for the past thirty years.

LET THE TRIATORS GO!

Our people must face the issue! Democrats understand that the only salvation of the party is in political honesty, and in adhering to the fundamental principles on which the party was founded and around which was built the most brilliant achievements of its history. We must go back to the beginning once more and let the repudiators understand that they have been caught in the act of scuttling the democratic ship and that their piratical conduct will be no longer tolerated. The democratic party can get along without them, for things cannot well be worse than they are now, and if they are thrown overboard there will at least be no danger of further assassination from them. Let them go and God speed them on the way!

Wilmington at Atlanta.

Wilmington Messenger.

The Atlanta Constitution of October 23rd says:

"One of the most beautiful women among the Colonial Dames is Mrs. Clayton Giles, of Wilmington, N. C. She has the charm of a youthful face, with the exquisite complexion of a young girl, and to enhance it a halo of show white hair. Her hair, of course, is prematurely white, and with her young face it makes her look like a powdered beauty of the olden days."

From the Atlanta Journal's account of the reception on Wednesday evening by the Capital City Club, of Atlanta, in honor of President Cleveland, we take the following from among the notes concerning the gowns of the ladies who received:

"Mrs. Clayton Giles, of Wilmington, N. C., vice president of Colonial Dames of that State, was gorgeous in pale yellow moire under black net figured in yellow. The gown was trimmed with pale pink plumes. She wore diamond ornaments."

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for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Kpow that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

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OWN YOUR OWN HOME.

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FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

PANSY COTTAGE No. 12. This cottage contains 5 rooms besides attic and bath room, and can be built for $1400.

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A complete set of of either of these plans—except Evergreen, which contains four sheets—consists of five sheets 14x25 inches, each, all beautifully engraved on fine paper.

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Sheet No. 2 consists of front and side elevation views.

Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.

Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.

Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpage prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.0 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of by all readers.

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"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

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Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

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OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. E. Tillman, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment and settlement on or before the 7th day of November, 1896, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Those indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

W. R. TILLMAN, Administrator.

H. L. COOK, Attorney.
This 2nd day of November, 1895. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of W. F. Carter, deceased, late of Cumberland County, N. C. this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of November, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

CHAS. W. BIDGOOD, Administrator.
This 7th day of November, 1895. 6t

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Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house

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Manufacturers and Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
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VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS

Upon which no Extra Fare is Charged.

SCHEDULE.	403	41
Leave Fayetteville	———	4 35 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	12 45 night.	6 13 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	6 41 a. m.	5 09 p. m.

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Trains 403 and 41 are composed of the handsomest Pullman Drawing Room, Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches.

No. 403 ("The Atlanta Special") is vestibuled from end to end and is *operated solid from Washington to Atlanta without change.*

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These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta—as near the Exposition grounds as through passengers via *any* line are landed.

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FROM	A.	B.	D.
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Maxton,	16 80	12.35	8.50
Sanford,	17.65	12.95	9.20

DATES OF SALE AND LIMITS.

COLUMN A.—Tickets sold daily to December 15th, with extreme limit January 7th, 1896.

COLUMN B.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 15 days from Maxton and 20 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

COLUMN D.—Tickets sold daily to December 30th, with extreme limit 7 days from Maxton and 10 days from Fayetteville and Sanford.

THE EXPOSITION

surpasses, in some respects, any Exposition yet held in America. Here you find, side by side, exhibits from Florida and Alaska, California and Maine, the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, Mexico and Canada, and so on until nearly every civilized nation on the globe is represented On the terraces are found, among many other attractions, Arab, Chinese and Mexican villages, showing just how those peoples have their "daily walk and conversation."

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 3rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:57 "
Leave Sanford,	12:19 p. m
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:48 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:40 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:07 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:08 "
Leave Rural Hall,	4:42 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:10 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:39 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:22 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:52 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:18 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:58 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

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at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00 .....
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 52	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldsboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20 .....
Leave Magnolia	10 56 .....
Leave Goldsboro	12 05 .....
Arrive Wilson..	1 00 .....

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 48	.....	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar, 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina.

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300.000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President.
R. P. BUXT. N, Vice Prest.
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.